

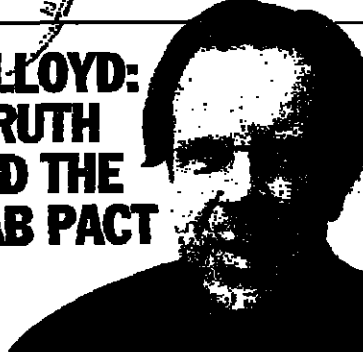
WE FATHERS ARE STRESSED TOO

Joe Joseph on the other working parent, PAGE 17



JOHN LLOYD: THE TRUTH BEHIND THE LIB-LAB PACT

PAGE 18



THE NEW MUSEUM OF THE B52

PAGE 31



TOMORROW

FROM OLDHAM TO CHANEL MAGAZINE



White Paper becomes a best seller

Labour MPs acclaim plan for Scotland

By Philip Webster, Political Editor, and Gillian Bowditch

THE biggest change in Scotland's links to the rest of Britain for nearly 300 years was heralded yesterday as the Government published plans for an Edinburgh Parliament that can raise taxes and make many of its own laws.

Donald Dewar, the Scottish Secretary, told MPs that the dramatic shift in power and influence back to Scotland, the greatest since the Act of Union in 1707, would strengthen the cohesion of the UK. The 129-member Parliament would start work in 2000.

But Michael Ancram, the Tories' constitutional spokesman, branded the proposals as "dangerous, damaging and dishonest". He claimed they would lead to "grave instability and long-term constitutional turmoil".

The White Paper stirred great public interest in Scotland last night. Within two hours of going on sale at a large Glasgow bookshop, 500 copies of the 16.50 document had been sold. A record for sales of a government publication looked certain. "They are going like the proverbial Scottish hot scones," the manager said.

A spokesman for the Scottish Office said it was astonished at the sales. "The Stationery Office printed an initial run of 5,000. Last night after hearing of demand from bookshops, they printed another 3,000," he said. "Bookshops around the country are reporting heavy sales. If this is anything to go by, fears of apathy seem groundless."

The new Parliament, if approved by a referendum, would be elected in 1999. An executive from the winning party would be headed by a First Minister and operate like a British Government.

It would be responsible for health, education, local government, housing, transport, law and order, the environment, agriculture, sport and the arts, and many other policy areas.

The Parliament would have power to raise or reduce the basic rate of income tax by up to three pence, yielding £450 million at today's figures. The sum would be guaranteed, irrespective of changes to the structure of United Kingdom tax rates.

The Westminster Parliament would retain responsibility for foreign affairs.

THE PROPOSALS

- 129-member Parliament to be elected in 1999.
- Electors to get two votes, one for a constituency MP and one for a party list. 73 members will be directly elected, and 56 according to the votes for their parties.
- Education, health, law, environment, local government, and other areas devolved.
- Foreign, defence, security, and constitution stay with London.
- Parliament able to increase, or decrease, tax by 3p.
- Scottish MPs at Westminster to be cut by about 12.

defence and national security, ethical matters such as abortion and human fertilisation and, crucially, the constitution of the United Kingdom. The Scottish Parliament could not deliver independence for Scotland, even though it might debate it.

The Scottish people will be asked in the referendum on September 11 whether they support the creation of a Parliament and whether it should be able to raise tax.

The transfer of power will mean an eventual reduction in the number of Scottish MPs at Westminster by about a dozen. Mr Dewar had to bow to devolution critics within the Cabinet led by Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, that the law which guarantees Scotland 71 seats — there are 72 at present — should be repealed. There are only 55,000 electors on average per Scottish seat, compared with 69,000 in England.

But Mr Dewar succeeded in ensuring that the change will

not take place until the general election after next. The Boundary Commission will review the constituencies and reduce the number of seats, but it is not expected to report until 2004, leaving Mr Dewar to fight at a later date to keep the reduction in seats as small as possible.

In most other areas, Mr Dewar appeared to have beaten off his London opponents. His victories include the retention for the new Parliament of the present "block formula", under which the Scottish Secretary is able to distribute as he sees fit the overall finance for Scotland's public spending programmes. In future the Parliament will determine spending priorities.

He also hailed his guarantee that the Parliament would have the right to vary tax to the sum of £450 million, although the Labour Party in Scotland has already made plain that it has no intention of raising tax over the next five years.

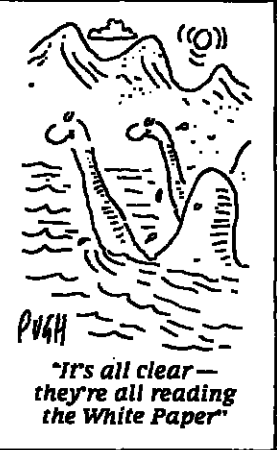
It was not clear how the Parliament would be able to raise extra revenue if, because of changes to the British tax structure, 3p on the standard rate failed to raise £450 million. Officials said it was a matter for discussion between the Scottish executive and the Government.

Mr Dewar announced an unexpected change to the legislation that distinguishes it from the last Scottish home rule effort in 1978. The Bill will define the areas that are to be "reserved" to Westminster, rather than those that are to be devolved to Scotland. That means that the Edinburgh Parliament will be able to exercise its law-making powers in all other areas, reducing the scope for challenge.

Some Tory MPs attacked Mr Dewar's announcement that Scottish executive ministers would be able to participate in EU Council of Ministers meetings and could in some cases speak for the United Kingdom. He stressed that they would speak to an agreed British line.

A delighted Mr Dewar, who flew to celebrate with Scottish MPs and home rule campaigners at Edinburgh Castle last night, told MPs: "In my time I have seen many devolution schemes. I genuinely believe this is the one."

Continued on Page 2, col 3



Tracey Whalin, chained at the ankles, is escorted into a Florida court yesterday

Woman who ran off with son's friend is arrested

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN NEW YORK

THE mother of three who ran away with the 14-year-old best friend of her son was warned by detectives who found the couple in Florida that she faces up to 20 years in prison.

Tracey Whalin, 33, appeared in court last night in handcuffs and manacled at the ankles while the boy was being cared for by social workers.

Mrs Whalin from Nottingham kept her head bowed and nodded as the judge said that she will have to stay in custody unless she can find £140,000 bail. The couple had been found at a holiday resort in the Florida Keys after Sean Kinsella telephoned his parents and police traced the call.

Dressed in prison-issue blue jumpsuits, Mrs Whalin was flanked by two armed policemen during her 13 minute appearance. Detectives say she had confessed to having a passionate sexual affair for

over a year with the boy who plays in the same football team as her son.

She told them it was Sean's idea that they should abscond together to America.

She was charged with "lewd and indecent assault on a child" as well as with "interference with custody". The first offence carries a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison, while the second — which



Sean Kinsella: to see his mother tomorrow

means taking a child without his parents' permission — is punishable by up to 5 years.

Sean is expected to be reunited with his mother, Beryl Kinsella, on Saturday.

A spokesman for the Monroe County Sheriff's Department described how the pair had been apprehended: "Sean rang his mother and they had a long conversation. After that, the FBI, the Nottingham police and AT&T were able to home in on the number from which the call had been made."

"We got there, knocked on the door, and the weary 14-year-old answered it. We asked him if he was okay and he said 'yes'. Then we asked him if we could see Mrs Whalin and he told us that she 'wasn't decent'. We ordered him to tell her to get dressed, which she did, and then we took them both into custody."

It is thought that the American authorities are likely to deal leniently with Mrs Whalin and could decide to deport her.

Suicide on houseboat ends hunt for Versace's gay killer

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON AND MICHAEL McDONOUGH IN MIAMI

ONE of the biggest manhunts in America ended yesterday when police and FBI agents discovered the body of Andrew Cunanan, the gay gigolo and serial killer, in a Miami Beach houseboat only three miles from the mansion where he had murdered Italian designer Gianni Versace.

Cunanan, 27, appeared to have committed suicide on the blue and white vessel, moored at Indian Creek. The gun found by his side was said to be "similar" to the .40 pistol used in three of his murders, including that of Versace.

As the sun rose over the pastel shades of Miami's Deco District, Cunanan's body was removed by police who will try to establish whether he was HIV positive.

"All across the nation, our citizens can stand down and breathe a sigh of relief," said Richard Barreto, the Miami

police chief. Cunanan had murdered five men, including Versace, the hunt for him switching from Minnesota to Chicago and finally to Miami as he expertly eluded his hunters, moving through America's gay communities in search of money and fame. Despite thousands of sightings throughout the country, it was a houseboat caretaker who alerted police to Cunanan's whereabouts after hearing a shot. More than 100 agents surrounded the two-storey houseboat, among them armed SWAT teams in black balaclavas and bullet-proof vests, who crawled along the deck as a negotiator was brought in. After a tense siege lasting long into the night, police shouted "come out, come out" before firing two teargas grenades. Six masked, helmeted officers stormed the vessel. They later

appeared saying that no one had been found. Questions were already being asked yesterday about what appeared to be little more than a stalling tactic as the FBI swiftly checked fingerprints on the corpse and the ownership of the houseboat.

The houseboat was owned by Torsten Reineck, a German wanted on fraud charges who owns the Apollo, a gay sports club in Las Vegas. Police said there was no evidence to suggest that Mr Reineck, now believed to be in Mexico, had given Cunanan a key to the vessel.

The Versace company headquarters in Milan released a statement yesterday offering "gratitude and sorrowful thanks" to those who had contributed in the resolution of Gianni Versace's death.

Blood trail, page 15

Star of the black and white identity parade

By Richard Duce

AS HE lined up in the identity parade Martin Kamara realised he was in serious trouble. Already under suspicion for extortion Mr Kamara, a heavily built and bald black man, cast glances to left and right down the file of eight men.

All of them were white. Police, accepting that 6ft 3in

Mr Kamara might just have a point in deeming the parade unfair, had decided on what they believed to be the sensible option. They had the faces of all the other men painted black by a make-up artist who left their hands *au naturel*.

The blackmail case was dismissed by a judge yesterday because he found no corroborative evidence. An astonished Judge Michael Astill described the identity parade as "a farce".

Mr Kamara, 43, walked free from Sheffield Crown Court and said: "It was like an audition for the Al Jolson show. As the white men stood in the line up, the heat and the bright lights made their make-up run and smudge. There was no way that the identity parade could have been fair — I stood out like a sore thumb."

The judge, ruling that Mr

Continued on page 2, col 1

Kamara: I stood out like a sore thumb

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هكذا من الأصل

Black feminist saw racism where none existed

Tribunal rejects bias claim, reports Kathryn Knight

A BLACK left-wing sociology lecturer was told by an industrial tribunal yesterday that her passionate beliefs had made her see a racist conspiracy where none existed.

Zimbabwean-born Ruth Chigwada-Bailey, an adviser to Emily's List, the Labour organisation that campaigns for more women parliamentary candidates, had a claim for racial discrimination dismissed because there was no case to answer.

Jessica Hill, the tribunal chairwoman, told Mrs Chigwada-Bailey that she had lost touch with reality and her judgment had been clouded by her feminist and anti-racist beliefs. She said Mrs Chigwada-Bailey, author of a book entitled *Black Women's Experiences of Criminal Justice - A Discourse on Disadvantage*, saw a conspiracy of racism in the most innocent remarks at the drugs clinic where she worked.

Mrs Chigwada-Bailey, 38, had sought compensation from Camden and Islington Community Health Services NHS Trust for racial discrimination. In 1995 she was employed, via an agency, to be a charge nurse at a Community Health and Drug Service clinic in Camden, north London. She left in February 1996 when she was told that her services were no longer needed.

Giving evidence, Mrs Chigwada-Bailey said she had initially encountered hostility after questioning why there were no other black nurses at the clinic, which was in an

area with a large ethnic-minority population. She said that black people who requested a black nurse were often refused.

She told the tribunal that the white staff at the clinic had created a hostile atmosphere, and had referred to "your part of the world" as if she came from an inferior culture. On one occasion, she said, a senior nurse had suggested she use black magic to secure



Chigwada-Bailey: view was clouded by beliefs

a win for the staff National Lottery syndicate.

Mrs Chigwada-Bailey, of Stanmore, northwest London, said her job was made more difficult because white drug addicts were given preference for treatment at the clinic. She said that when she left she was told that a staff position had been hidden from her.

Ms Hill ruled that there was no case to answer after hearing evidence for 2½ days. She said that Mrs Chigwada-Bai-

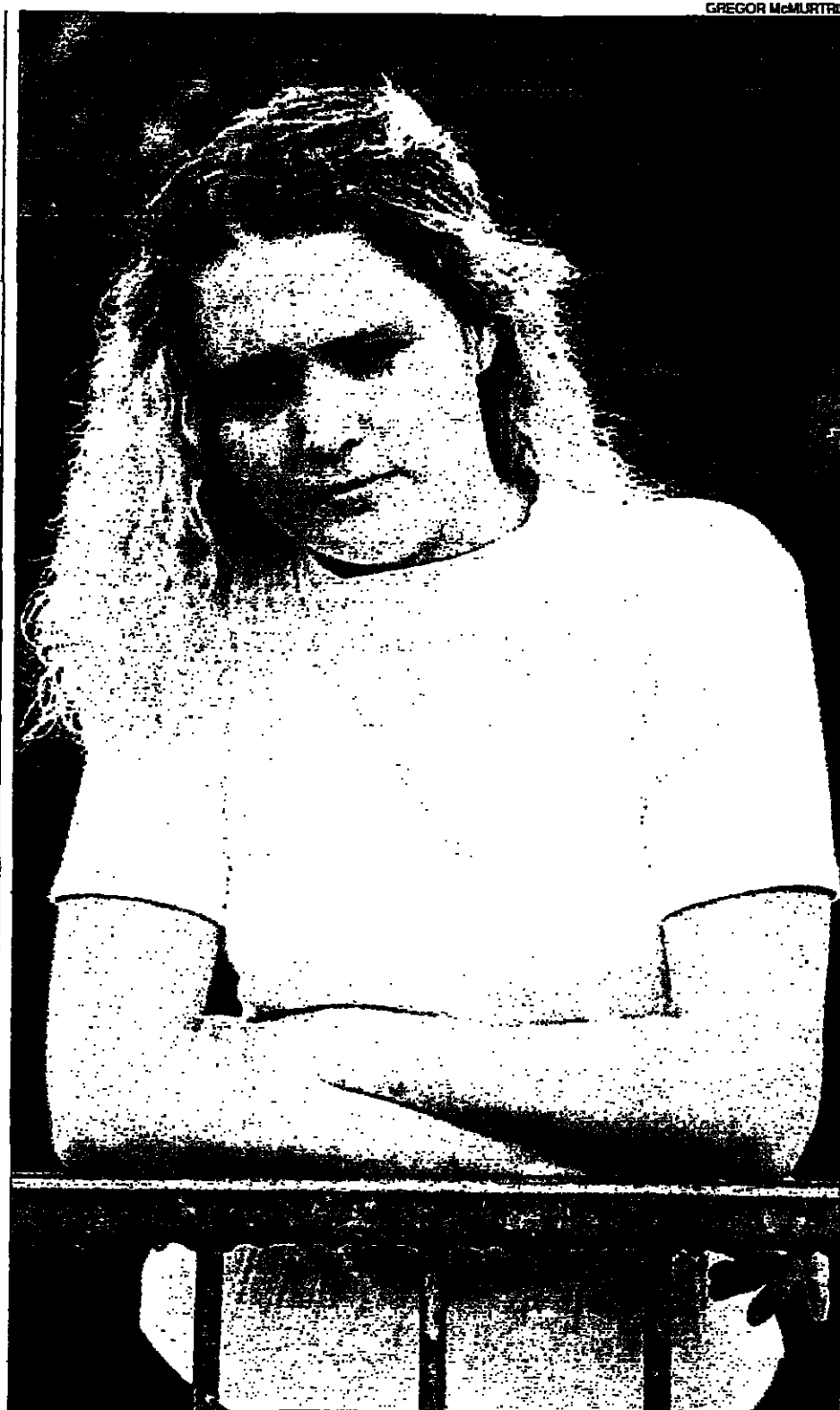
ley, although highly intelligent, had been unable to recognise her own failings. Even her husband had agreed that she had taken offence at what were well-intentioned comments.

"We just can't find any evidence that there had been a case of discrimination," Ms Hill said at the tribunal in London. "The applicant clearly feels passionately about women's rights and black persons' rights. For that she is to be congratulated. But she appeared unable to accept there were potentially innocent connotations."

Ms Hill said that black patients received the same care as white addicts at the clinic and that Mrs Chigwada-Bailey had presented a "blinkered view" of the way the patients were treated.

Sean Jones, barrister for the NHS trust, said Mrs Chigwada-Bailey had been sincere about her allegations but was too quick to leap to conclusions of racist behaviour. "She has an absolute, and we say unjustified, belief in her ability to detect racism. Any complaint put to her is an act of racial harassment, and she knows it to be so."

Last night Mrs Chigwada-Bailey, a part-time lecturer at Birkbeck College in London, said: "I just wanted compensation for what happened to me. I have not got a chip on my shoulder. I don't consider every white person to be racist and I have lots of white friends, many of whom supported me in this action."



Sarah Briggs, who wrote to newspaper about poor teaching and staff absenteeism

Byers orders inquiry into expelled girl

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION EDITOR

A MINISTERIAL inquiry began yesterday into the expulsion of a 15-year-old girl who wrote to a local newspaper criticising teaching at her school.

Sarah Briggs was accused of bringing Queen Elizabeth's School, in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, into disrepute. She had complained of teacher absenteeism and an inadequate response to a critical inspection report. Sarah was expelled after refusing to apologise to the head teacher.

Stephen Byers, the Minister for School Standards, called for an urgent report on the case yesterday and said that pupils should be allowed to comment on standards. Chris Woodhead, the Chief Inspector of Schools, also expressed concern.

Sarah, who is due to take GCSEs next year, wrote the letter with three fellow pupils at the voluntary-aided school. The others apologised after an ultimatum from Nicola Atkin, the head. Sarah was still refusing to retract her comments yesterday, claiming to speak for dozens of pupils.

She said: "All I was complaining about was my education because I felt it was suffering. I stand by what I've said, no matter what happens, even though it has caused all this fuss for everyone."

Her parents accused the school of censorship. Her mother, Susan, said: "When all this blew up I did nothing but cry, but I feel a lot better now that people in authority seem to be on our side."

Mr Byers said that he could not discuss the individual case, but added: "We don't believe education is some secret world about which par-

ents and pupils should not be allowed to comment."

Mr Woodhead said he regretted the school's action. "There is obviously a danger of pupils inflaming a situation by unnecessary remarks. But we are clear that Ofsted reports are written not just for teachers, but also for parents and pupils."

The inspection, in April last year, identified "serious weaknesses" at the school, leaving it close to failure. The inspectors said pupils should be helped to develop more self-motivation and teachers should plan lessons more rigorously and reduce disruption.

The report said: "Long-term absences and difficulties in appointing the right staff to key posts have seriously affected the quality of education."

The girls' letter, written anonymously, claimed that some teachers were absent persistently. The school said that four members of staff had suffered long-term illness. A source at the school disclosed that Sarah's own attendance rate was only 77 per cent.

John Carter, the chairman of governors, said the allegations had been examined and rejected. He had written to Sarah's parents offering another opportunity to apologise before an official exclusion hearing in September.

Fred Riddell, who chairs Nottinghamshire Education Authority, said he wanted an early hearing to avoid disrupting Sarah's education. "I am very disappointed that such a situation should have arisen and am determined to do all I can to bring it to a swift and satisfactory conclusion."

Education, page 35

American pi whipped by cream of Japan

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A JAPANESE scientist has again outstripped his American rivals by calculating pi to more than 50 billion decimal places. The long-running rivalry between Yasumasa Kanada of Tokyo University and the Chudnovsky brothers of Columbia University, New York, has pushed the value of pi to unheard-of levels.

Pi, the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter and known to most schoolboys as 3.142 recurring, is a number without end so the latest calculation is unlikely to be the last.

Two years ago Professor Kanada used two computers to verify the value of pi to 6,442,450,000 decimal places. His latest figure, e-mailed to Roger Webster of Sheffield University and a leading authority on the history of pi, pushes the number of digits to 51,539,607,532.

It beats by more than 48 billion the number of decimal places calculated by David and Gregory Chudnovsky. They first calculated pi to more than a billion decimal places in 1989 using a computer they built.

Dr Webster, of the university's school of mathematics and statistics, said if someone read aloud the latest record at a digit a second it would take 1,200 years to complete. "Printed in a book it would be five

times as high as the Eiffel Tower. Stretched out in a line of print it would go three times round the world," he said.

Knowing pi this accurately is of no value. Dr Webster pointed out that just 39 places of decimals are sufficient to calculate the circumference of a circle girding the known universe to within the radius of the hydrogen atom. But he said Professor Kanada, who started at a mere 10 million decimal places in 1983, liked doing it "because it is there".

Dr Webster said it was unclear what the Chudnovsky brothers were doing. But it was rumoured that they were working on a trillion places for pi: there is also a team in Canada.

The march of pi is an index of sophistication in calculation. The Babylonians of 2200 BC gave it a value of 3.125, while the Greeks of 250 BC suggested 22/7 (3.14285), which was closer. Ludolph von Ceulen, a Dutchman, spent much of his life working out pi to 35 places, and when he died in 1610 had it inscribed on his tombstone. Computers have made the task easier, cracking the millionth place in 1973 and the two millionth in 1981.

A Welsh mathematician called Jones was the first to use pi as the circle symbol in a publication in 1706.

Two twits failed to woo owls

By SIMON DE BRUCELLES

EVERY night, for a year, an amateur owl breeder Neil Simmons tiptoed outside to hoot at a wild owl roosting at the end of his garden. He was no Dr Dolittle and the owl remained silent.

Last year Fred Cornes moved in next door, heard an owl hooting and answered back. For 12 months the neighbours crept into the back gardens of their homes in Stokeinteighhead, Devon, thinking they were communing with nature. Mr Simmons kept a log of all his conversations with his feathered friend. They would both be out again tonight if it weren't for a chance conversation between their wives.

Mr Simmons, a computer programmer, said: "My wife Kim was telling Fred's wife Wendy about my owl watching and described how I got the birds to hoot back. She said, 'That's funny - that's just what Fred has been doing'. Then the penny dropped. I felt such a twit when I found out. The trouble is that owl calls aren't that precise and it's easy to make a mistake."

Mr Cornes said: "I'm really flattered. I never realised I sounded so realistic. I love nature and I couldn't resist hooting at the owls. I was absolutely delighted when they hooted back. I never realised that I was fooling my neighbour who was fooling me."

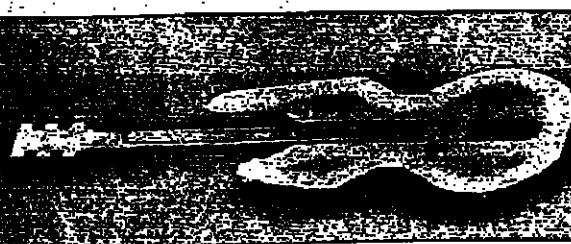
The tiny guitar for people with music in their blood

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

IN THE age of the mini hi-fi and the ever-shrinking personal stereo, American scientists have been thinking small to produce the ultimate musical instrument: a guitar about the size of a human blood cell.

Carved out of silicon, it is a hundredth of a millimetre long, and the width of each of its six strings is 50 nanometres - a nanometre is one billionth of a metre. In comparison, the diameter of a human hair is 200,000 nanometres.

The strings can be plucked by a device known as an atomic force microscope, the researchers claim, but the device's purpose is scientific rather than musical. The technology behind its construction offers break-



Not for the highly strung: the nanoguitar

throughs in making ever tinier electrical circuits and micro-electronic machines able to travel round the body repairing cells.

The "nanoguitar" is the creation of a team led by two scientists at Cornell University. Professor Harold Craighead and Dustin Carr used technology known as E-beam, or electron beam lithography, to chisel out the guitar from a single crystal of silicon. Most micro-electrical devices are made us-

ing chemical etching techniques. E-beam, in which a beam of electrons can produce a pattern, is more precise and can deliver finer designs.

Professor Craighead said: "I know we can go smaller than this. The question is how small we can go and still have dependable and measurable mechanical properties. We are nearing the technological limit where it gets harder to get smaller than this."

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BEFORE YOU BUY A PERSONAL PENSION READ THE SMALL PRINT

OFT repeated

WHAT happens to the usually forthright John Bridgeman when confronted with the City?

The Director-General of Fair Trading keeps giving underwriters another chance to sort out the cost of raising money. Now when faced with high charges by pension providers, he reckons competition will sort this out. But there are nearly 200 life companies and if the market was so efficient everyone would have a pension with Equitable Life.

Extract from COMMENTARY by the City Editor
THE TIMES 16 July 1997

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Boxing's ruling body may challenge decision to knock out fights



Lewis: home defence

By RUSSELL JENKINS
BOXING'S governing body is considering legal action to reverse a decision by Bury Metropolitan Borough Council to ban professional bouts from its leisure centres.

The British Boxing Board of Control, fearful that other councils could follow Bury's example, may challenge the decision in the courts or back an action by a major boxing promoter.

The ban follows a series of controversies in boxing's heavy-weight division, including drug allegations surrounding the American fighter Oliver McCall, and Mike Tyson biting off part of Evander Holyfield's ear.

The council voted by 23 to 17 in favour of a ban. Derek Boden, its leader, said that councillors were impressed by the medical evidence against the sport. The vote, which was not whipped, cut across party lines.

Council officers had prepared a report using research by the British Medical Association to suggest that repeated blows to the head can cause cumulative and lasting damage and that "punch drunk" boxers are more prone to Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases.

Mr Boden said: "We decided that professional boxing is not compatible with the purpose of running our leisure centres, which is to promote health and wellbeing."

PoWs lose fight to reclaim £90m in wartime pay

Michael Evans on a review of veterans' claims

THOUSANDS of Second World War veterans held in prison camps in Germany and Italy have lost their fight to reclaim money that was deducted from their pay.

A lengthy review, started under the last government, by the Ministry of Defence historians found they had no case.

An estimated 14,000 former prisoners of war have been campaigning for lost pay amounting to about £90 million at today's value.

A review in 1980 of their claim was regarded as inadequate and complaints from the ex-PoWs have increased.

John Spellar, Under-Secretary of State for Defence, said in a Commons written reply: "We now consider the matter closed."

However, many PoWs in Germany and Italy claimed they did not receive the full camp pay but found it difficult to press their case because all the pay records were destroyed after six years.

MoD sources said there had been a number of misconceptions among veterans. Many of those claiming, they said, thought the British authorities had deducted a percentage of their salary to repay Germany and Italy for the money they had paid the PoWs.

Although there was an agreement between Britain and Germany to refund money paid to PoWs when the war ended each side agreed to waive the payments. The MoD sources also said that other ranks who had sent in claims did not receive camp pay, so no equivalent deductions had to be made.

Claims had also been made by PoWs in Japanese camps. Although a percentage of their

pay was also deducted, the deductions were refunded in full when they were repatriated because of the treatment they received at the hands of their Japanese captors.

Group Captain Alec Ingle, in charge of the Justice for Prisoners of War group, representing 8,500 officers who feel they lost between a quarter and a third of their pay during their stay in camps, said: "The review seems to be far from impartial."

He said the exchange rate offered for camp pay when ex-PoWs returned home had amounted to only about one third of its true value. In addition, most of the money spent while captive had been on things that, in normal circumstances, servicemen would not have had to pay for.

Graham King, of the National Ex-Prisoners of War Association, and a former member of the Medical Corps, said: "We won't give up." Former protected personnel, like himself, should have received not only a refund of deducted pay, but compensation for missed leave and lost promotion opportunities.



Sheila Bowler is reunited with her children, Jane and Simon, after being freed at the Court of Appeal yesterday

Teacher wins retrial over aunt's death

A MUSIC teacher convicted of murdering her elderly aunt by pushing her into a river was granted a retrial by the Court of Appeal yesterday (Joanna Bale writes).

Sheila Bowler, 67, who had been serving a life sentence at Holloway Prison in north London, was given bail pending the retrial at the Old Bailey after her conviction was quashed as unsafe.

Wiping away tears and hugging her children, Jane and Simon, she greeted

wellwishers on the steps of the court after the judgment. In a statement she said: "I'm enormously relieved at the outcome of today's hearing. I want to thank all the hundreds of members of the public and other friends and complete strangers, who have helped me. It's great to be out and to have this chance to prove my innocence."

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Bingham of Cornhill, sitting with Mr Justice

Maniell and Mr Justice Dyson, were told that the jury at Mrs Bowler's trial at Lewes Crown Court in July 1993 was never given the chance of considering that 89-year-old Florence Jackson's death might have been an accident.

Mrs Bowler has always insisted that her late husband's aunt disappeared from her car, parked close to the River Brede near Rye in East Sussex, on May 13, 1992, while she was seeking help for a flat tyre.

Banker changes route to drive buses

By Simon de Bruxelles

A BANK manager has given up his £30,000-a-year job with NatWest to realise his childhood ambition of becoming a bus driver.

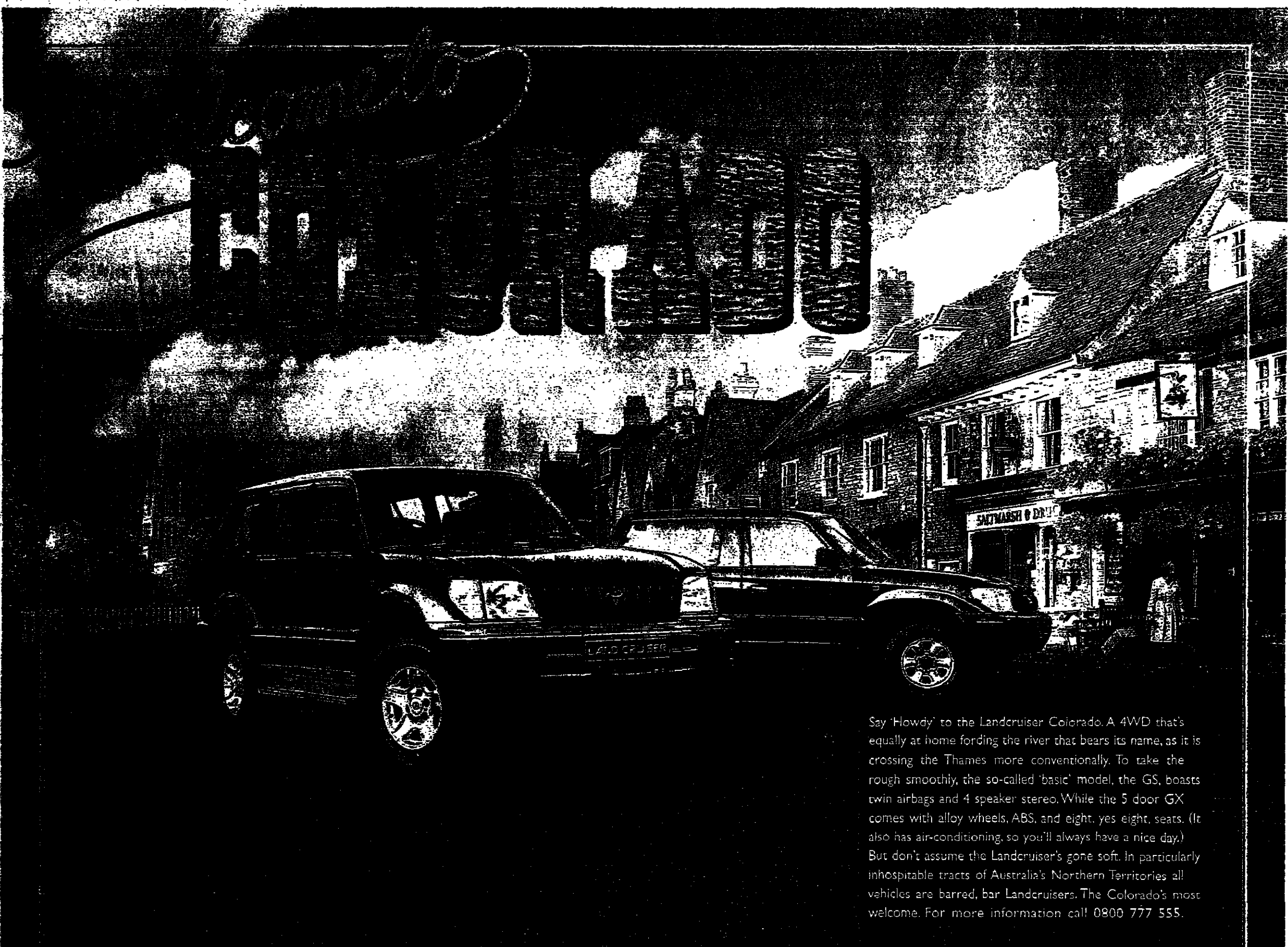
Despite the modest £11,000 salary and antisocial hours, John Burgin, 48, says that he has never been happier. "Banking was originally a career but in the end it became just a job," he said. "Once I knew I was leaving, I used to go outside at lunchtime and watch wistfully as the buses drove up and down. The time had come."

His love of buses was kindled as a boy growing up in Sheffield, where he collected bus maps and timetables. But Mr Burgin, from Nailsea, near Bristol, went on to spend nearly 30 years working his way up through NatWest.

He said: "The levels of stress are totally different. At the bank, things were very political. I worked hard all day and then took work home with me, and it never really finished."

"There is stress in driving a bus around Bristol — the traffic is heavy, car drivers can be rude and cyclists are a nuisance — but it's a different kind of stress and I don't take it home."

His late change to work for Bristol's City Line fleet has raised his retirement age from 60 to 65, but that does not bother him. "It's taken me 30 years to get on the buses and I'm not in any hurry to stop."



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Scientists clone lamb with human genes

The team that bred Dolly the sheep is claiming another breakthrough in genetic research, reports Nick Nuttall

THE first cloned animal carrying human genes has been developed by British scientists. Polly, a two-week-old lamb, has been genetically engineered to produce human proteins in her milk.

Animals, including pigs, containing human genes have already been born. But Polly and her four sisters are the first to be cloned. It opens up the field for rapidly producing identical flocks of sheep or other farmyard animals able to produce human proteins in their milk for treating diseases.

Alan Colman, research director at PPL Therapeutics in Edinburgh, said yesterday: "These lambs are the realisation of our vision to produce instant flocks or herds which express high concentrations of valuable therapeutic proteins very quickly."

The company is working with the Roslin Institute, near Edinburgh, which recently announced it had cloned Dolly the sheep. It was the first time an animal had been cloned from a cell taken from a living adult. Dr Colman said: "They [the new sheep] represent the

next step in the commercialisation of Roslin's pioneering nuclear transfer work."

The lambs were all born carrying additional genes but only Polly — named because she comes from the Poll Dorset breed — has the human gene. The genetic material or nucleus was modified by adding the human gene together with a marker gene. The nucleus was then introduced into sheep's eggs from which the DNA had been removed.

The resulting embryos were transplanted in Scottish Blackface ewes which became pregnant. Blood samples were then taken from the lambs which were born and tests confirmed the presence of added genes.

Until now transgenic animals have been produced using the hit-and-miss method of micro-injection, which involves taking a fertilised egg and simply injecting DNA into it.

PPL said yesterday that Polly and the other lambs would not be used for production but confirmed the commercial potential of nuclear transfer technology and their

progress will now be closely monitored. PPL's existing techniques already allow the economical production of a wide range of proteins from the milk of genetically-engineered animals.

The firm's leading product is currently undergoing clinical trials for the treatment of cystic fibrosis. But the company claims the new technique offers extra benefits, including the fast production of flocks or herds through the quick generation of a small, genetically identical flock.

This would significantly reduce the production time of therapeutic proteins, the firm claimed. Ron James, the company's managing director, said the result would bring the human benefits from nuclear transfer work much closer.

He said the process would now be modified to try to develop new medical products using cows and pigs, as well as sheep. Professor Graeme Bulfield, director of the Roslin Institute, said: "This pioneering work will stimulate new opportunities in both agricultural and bio-medical research."



Polly the lamb with her Scottish Blackface surrogate mother. Polly will produce human proteins in her milk

Battery hens must stay in cages, says council

By MICHAEL HORNSBY
AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

FREE-RANGE hens are no happier than birds kept in battery cages, government advisers said yesterday. The Farm Animal Welfare Council said that battery cages should be phased out, but not until equally serious drawbacks of other rearing methods had been reduced.

The council recommended that the minimum area provided per caged egg-laying bird should be expanded to 600 sq cms — about the same size as a sheet of A4 paper — from the current minimum of 450.

All new battery units would need to comply immediately, and existing ones within five years, but only on condition that this is also applied to egg production throughout the EU and to imported eggs.

Poultry farmers have criticised the proposal, saying that it would add 20 per cent to production costs.

About 32 million hens in Britain are kept in battery cages, laying 85 per cent of the 9.6 billion eggs produced annually. Battery cages "arguably cause hens frustration and suffering", a report by the council said, because the birds cannot indulge in perching, scratching, foraging and dust bathing.

But battery cages are much better for controlling disease, temperature, food and water supply, and the space restriction suppresses the birds' natural aggression and avoids feather-pecking and cannibalism common in free-range systems.

Sir Colin Spedding, who chairs the council, said more research was needed into the possibility of producing more docile birds by changing diet or by breeding out aggression.

Elliot Morley, the Agriculture Minister responsible for animal welfare, welcomed the report, and said he would discuss it with the poultry industry.

Man jailed for getting rid of knife

A FORMER Labour councillor was jailed for a year yesterday for disposing of a knife his son was suspected of using in the murder of a girl.

Aubrey Ash-Smith, 49, who denied perverting the course of justice, told Maidstone Crown Court he had boiled the army knife to remove his own fingerprints before he took it apart and got rid of it.

His son Colin was a suspect in the 1993 murder of a girl aged 15. Mr Ash-Smith, of Stone, Kent, must have known this when he found the knife two years later, the court was told. The son was later detained indefinitely at Broadmoor after admitting carrying out two attacks on women.

CORRECTIONS

□ A photograph accompanying a report in later editions yesterday of John Prescott's decision to reject a scheme for widening the M25 was not that of Mr Prescott. We apologise for the error.

□ Shares sold by Sir Timothy Sainsbury (report, July 16) were not from his personal holdings but from his holdings on behalf of family and charitable trusts, of which he is not a beneficiary.

□ An article "A listed house for people and bears" (May 14)

incorrectly described Peter Burfoot as a solicitor, when he is, in fact, an international banker. He has no connection with Peter Burfoot, the partner at the firm of Chetams.

□ The letter from Lord Bledisloe QC (July 22), an expression of a personal view, should have carried his home address, not that of his chambers.

□ The book *Kids' Guide to Making Money and Keeping It* (Weekend Money, July 19) retails at £3.99.

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Editors unite to thwart fake medical research

Journals fear extent of fraud may damage profession, reports Ian Murray

EDITORS of nine medical journals have set up a committee to tackle research fraud. Their joint initiative is designed to shame medical schools and royal colleges into controlling a problem that brings the profession into disrepute.

The scale of fake research in Britain is not known but "it is becoming increasingly difficult to argue that cases are isolated and rare", Richard Smith, editor of the *British Medical Journal*, writes in today's issue. "The United States has many cases because it has more effective methods for identifying them. In Britain we seem to be leaving it to pharmaceutical companies, a

private agency and the media to discover most cases."

The plan to set up a committee came from Dr Michael Fardig, the editor of the specialist paper *Gut*, who discovered that four articles he was sent in his first year in the job were suspect. The new body will be known as COPE — the Committee on Publication Ethics — and it will encourage editors to respond to misconduct by reporting the authors to the schools and colleges rather than by taking the easy option of just sending the paper back.

The editors see themselves

in the front line of the battle because they are regularly asked to publish articles which have dubious data. If they print the article they give credence to the fraud. If they refuse to print they can be accused of libel.

Dr Richard Horton, editor of the *Lancet*, writes in his magazine that he has been threatened with libel actions twice in recent weeks. "Both instances concern potential wrongdoings. They have bitten back as aggressively as they can."

Last week the General Medical Council struck off John

Anderton, a consultant physician and former registrar and secretary of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, because he was found to be faking data in a clinical trial. He was caught only because Pfizer, the drug company he was working for, employed a private agency to investigate his work.

The agency is run by Dr Frank Wells, a former medical director of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. He says the agency is permanently busy with work from drugs companies and health authorities. Since 1989

he has reported 17 cases to the GMC which have resulted in findings of serious professional misconduct.

Recent cases have highlighted the problem. In May Dr Peter Nixon, a consultant cardiologist at Charing Cross Hospital in London admitted in court that errors in scientific papers written by him appeared to be "more than an honest slip of the pen". He was suing a television company for libel and the three-year trial, which was abandoned after his admission, cost the Medical Defence Union £2 million. Two years ago Dr Malcolm

Pearce, a brilliant young consultant gynaecologist at St George's in London, was caught out after he claimed to have performed the first successful relocation of an ectopic pregnancy — an embryo developing outside the womb. When doubts were raised, he could not produce a patient. In a desperate attempt to find a name he altered the records of a woman born in 1910.

Money — or prejudice — may be behind fakery. William McBride, an Australian scientist famous for helping expose the thalidomide scandal, altered results after becoming wrongly convinced that all drugs taken in pregnancy were wrong.

Red tape cut yields £10m for breast cancer care

By IAN MURRAY, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

ONE-STOP clinics for rapid diagnosis of breast cancer will be among a package of measures costing £10 million to improve detection of the disease in England.

Funding will come from the £20 million saved from the NHS budget by suspending payments to the last batch of fundholding GPs. Each of the eight regional health authorities is to be given more than £1 million to improve breast cancer care.

Baroness Jay of Paddington, the Health Minister, said: "This is a clear demonstration of the Government's commitment to cut NHS bureaucracy and to put the money into direct patient care. This extra money will ensure that women have access to state-of-the-art treatment for breast cancer wherever they live."

The initiative was announced on the day that Cherie Booth, whose aunt died from the illness, became patron of the charity Breast Cancer Care. "I have experience of seeing a loved one die of breast cancer so I know the effect it can have on the woman who is suffering from it and her family," Mrs Booth

said. The Government decided to make better treatment for breast cancer a priority within two weeks of taking office because of the high incidence of the disease. It is diagnosed in 32,000 British women each year and 14,000 die annually. One in 12 women will develop breast cancer.

Gordon McVie, director-general of the Cancer Research Campaign, said that the extra money would help to eliminate gaps in the cancer screening system. "The treatment women get is a lottery depending on where they live," he said.

"The Government's next big challenge must be to address the geographical differences in standards of care and treatment for the other big cancer killers, such as lung and bowel."

Peter Selby, director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, welcomed the extra spending but said: "It is important that there are improved services and resources for all cancers."

The money will pay for more specialist nurses and surgeons. Other measures will



Measure of care: Cherie Booth and Baroness Jay yesterday announced support for breast cancer patients



include: additional theatre sessions to enable women treated by Bromley Health Authority to have surgery within two weeks of diagnosis; 200 biopsies to be undertaken by Walsall Health Authority on a day-case basis, reducing the need for women to stay in hospital.

The "one-stop shops" enable a woman to learn if she has

cancer within three hours, compared with a wait of up to six weeks using traditional screening methods. Clive Griffiths, a consultant breast surgeon in Newcastle, said women there could have cancer diagnosed and be given a date for an operation within a week of being referred by their GP.

"The patient is given a triple

assessment," he said. "This includes a mammograph, which is read at once, clinical imaging and fine-needle aspiration from the lump for the cytology. It is 99.9 per cent accurate."

"In nine out of ten cases nothing is wrong but the quick diagnosis means that the patient can be reassured immediately and doesn't have to

spend weeks worrying about the outcome of tests. In those where cancer is found we can give an immediate date for an operation."

"All this makes an enormous difference to reducing anxiety levels. If we cut the wait down to just one afternoon that reduces the worry and there is good evidence that this dictates a good outcome."

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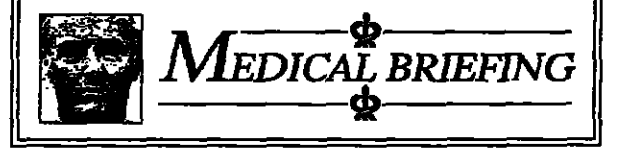
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Therapy that costs too much to use

THE allocation of additional funds for the diagnosis and treatment of breast cancer is welcome. The £10 million will, however, in no way alleviate the problem caused by the increasing cost of cytotoxic drugs used in cancer therapy.

Modern drugs used for chemotherapy are some of the most expensive in medicine. Even so, a review of pharmaceutical sales shows that only 1 per cent of the NHS drugs bill is spent on cytotoxic drugs for cancer patients. Five per cent of the drugs bill is spent on all drugs for cancer patients, the same sum as spent on drugs for skin diseases.

Amazingly, the taxpayer spends much more on laxatives (£74 million a year) than on chemotherapy (£59 million). Recently there have been cases in which a patient's treatment for long-standing cancer has not been decided on medical grounds, but determined by the patient's postal district.

Some local medical authorities have ordained that expensive, life-prolonging but not lifesaving, anti-cancer drugs are not the best way of spending scarce resources. One London health authority has banned seven expensive drugs, described by the Imp-

erial Cancer Research Fund as drugs "of a new golden age of cancer chemotherapy".

Doctors accept that funds are not limitless. They do, however, resent being asked to conceal from their patients that there are new therapeutic preparations, such as Taxol for ovarian and breast cancer, Taxotere, which is now usually used for advanced ovarian cancer, or Camplo, which is proving helpful in treating cancer of the bowel that has failed to respond to other drugs. That problem will soon increase when other drugs now completing their clinical trials become available.

Peter Harper, consultant medical oncologist at Guy's Hospital, said: "Any medical service has to accept that there are limits to the available cash. These limits should not, however, be implemented by stealth with the doctor being expected to collude with the Treasury. The alternative approach, which would be acceptable, is that the limits that the NHS is prepared to spend on cancer therapy are spelt out clearly, and the nation, through Parliament, then agrees to them."

DR THOMAS STUTTAFFORD

Aids drugs 'must not replace prevention'

AN EXTRA £500 million will have to be found to treat Aids patients over the next decade as new drugs enable them to live longer (Ian Murray writes). However, health authorities were urged yesterday not to make the "false economy" of making cuts in prevention funding to meet the costs of new treatments.

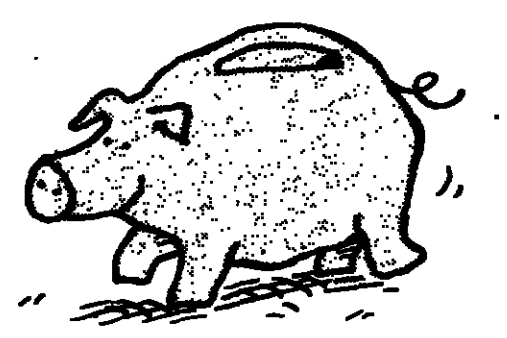
"That is now taking place in some parts of the UK, and being considered in others, as health authorities struggle to

afford new drugs," Keith Alcorn, editor of the *Aids Reference Manual*, said.

Edward King, one author of the manual, said that some homosexuals were less likely to practise safe sex as they felt the illness was curable. "This raises the alarming prospect that drug-resistant viruses could be transmitted."

□ *Aids Reference Manual*, NAM Publications (16a Clapham Common Southside, London SW4 7AB; £39.50)

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EU says British art houses must put up VAT

FROM CHARLES BREMNER
IN BRUSSELS

BRITAIN'S art market came under fresh pressure from the European Union yesterday with a warning from the Commission that it will take legal action against the Government unless it raises taxes on auction fees.

British auction houses are "enjoying an unauthorised advantage" over their continental rivals because they levy VAT at only 2.5 per cent on auctioneers' services on imported works of art, rather than the standard British VAT rate of 17.5 per cent, the Commission said.

The warning was condemned yesterday by London dealers. Michael Tollmach, chairman of the Society of London Art Dealers, said: "Each little nibble away at the advantageous position of London drives more business away from the EU as a whole towards New York, Switzerland and other places."

The move is the latest in a series by the Commission to force Britain's traditionally unrestricted art market into line with the higher taxes on the Continent. Britain agreed in 1994 to apply a 2.5 per cent VAT charge to antiques and art dating before 1973 imported from outside the EU. The level is to rise to 5 per cent in 1999.

London art houses say the levy is already deterring customers. Last year such imports fell from £1 billion to about £600 million.

The biggest worry of the London houses is an EU move to impose an extra levy of 2 to 4 per cent as a royalty to artists or their heirs if the artist's death was less than 70 years ago. The so-called *droit de suite*, widespread on the Continent, is expected to become EU law by a majority vote.

The Commission has given the Government two months to change the law before taking it to the European Court of Justice. A spokesman for the Government said it would "examine the Commission's request but noted that there were 'sound arguments' to justify the present arrangements."

Unhappiness drove out opera chief

Carol Midgley hears Genista McIntosh tell MPs of the stress caused by trying to run a divided Covent Garden

GENISTA MCINTOSH, who resigned after four months as chief executive of the Royal Opera House, spoke publicly for the first time yesterday about her unhappiness and the managerial confusion that caused her to leave.

Ms McIntosh, 50, described the organisation as "diffused and fragmented" and admitted that she had taken the job without realising the scale of its problems. She also conceded in evidence to a Culture, Media and Sport Select Committee that it was her distress rather than ill health — the reason officially given for her sudden departure in May — that prompted her to go.

But Ms McIntosh said that she still had the highest regard for the opera house's staff and that it was her own decision to resign. She denied that she had been frozen out by a clique at the opera house, which has closed to be refurbished with a £78.5 million National Lottery grant. She said there had been a mismatch between herself and the organisation.

"You can be made extremely welcome but still feel uncomfortable," she said. "The ROH is quite a diffused and fragmented organisation managerially... lines of communication can be both powerful and unclear."

Gerald Kaufman, committee chairman, told Ms McIntosh she had "absolutely blown your cover story that you resigned through ill health". She replied: "I left because I was extremely unhappy in the job. There is no doubt that being extremely unhappy causes you to be very distressed and it also causes stress. Had I continued I might well have become ill."

Ms McIntosh, former executive director of the National Theatre, said: "What I perceived when I was there was a level of ownership which people feel about the ROH: it goes right from the most senior people all the way down to people who pay the smallest amounts of money. People feel they own the opera house."

"I felt that opposing myself to that degree of belief and commitment in the institution would have been very difficult. It would have needed a degree of sympathy and certainty about my own position to have gone forward with it."

Mr Kaufman attacked what he described as the clique environment of the opera house. The taxpayer paid a great deal of subsidy to it each year, he said. "Is there not an argument for saying that this cosy feeling of propriety should be broken open, so there is a new culture? It seems you were the most appropriate person to do it."

Ms McIntosh replied: "There is certainly a case for that."

The Earl of Gowrie, chairman of the Arts Council, said that Mary Allen, then his secretary-general, had been approached without his knowledge to take Ms McIntosh's place. He was "gobsmacked" when he was told only a few days before the formal announcement.

Her appointment to the post, for £50,000 to £100,000 a year, looked like a "stitch-up job" done on the "old boy and old girl network" — but that was not the case, he said.

Sir Jeremy Isaacs, the former head of the opera house, told the committee there could be a "people's opera" only if more money was invested in it. "You cannot have the people's opera unless people are prepared to pay for it," he said, referring to the recent call by Chris Smith, the Culture, Media and Sport Secretary, for the opera house to offer cheaper seats and to lose its exclusive image.

The opera house receives £15 million a year in subsidy but has an operating deficit of about £4.5 million. Sir Jeremy said that taxpayers were each paying 60p per year. "I do not believe it is an excessive price to pay," he denied that he was still being paid a salary despite having left at the end of the year. He had received a lump sum to pay him until the end of his contract in September because he had been asked to leave early.



Sir Jeremy yesterday said more money needed



Genista McIntosh leaving the Commons after giving evidence yesterday

London siphons unfair share of arts cash

By DAMIAN WHITWORTH

LONDON devours so much of the cash available for the arts that four fifths of the population are not getting their fair share. The capital receives four times as much money for the arts as any other region of England because the Arts Council has failed to disperse money evenly, according to a report published today. It also discloses that the National Lottery has worsened the disparity.

The *Cultural Trends* report from the independent Policy Studies Institute shows that arts funding bodies spend the equivalent of £39.57 per person on projects in London, while only £7.90 and £9.51 per person goes towards projects in the South East and eastern regions.

Sara Selwood, editor of *Cultural Trends*, said the study showed that the Arts Council, which gives 45 per cent of all its money to London projects, had failed to fulfil one of its purposes. "When the Arts Council was created in 1946 it was given the task of 'decentralising and dispersing' arts and culture in England. Today's research shows that the council's promise to increase arts provision in the regions has remained largely unfulfilled," she said.

Jude Kelly, chief executive of the West Yorkshire Playhouse and a member of the Arts Council's drama board, said: "There still seems to be this idea that people outside London, but particularly in the North of England, don't appreciate culture as much." She said that the arts establishment in London helps each other to get funding. "I'm in London two days a week and I see how easy it is to move from a meeting to the theatre to a dinner party and wrap up a year's business."

The even distribution of funding has not been helped by the National Lottery. Some £18.28 per capita in Arts Council lottery grants goes to London, compared with £2.29 to the eastern region and £1.80 to Yorkshire and Humberside.

Arts, pages 31-33

TV Wuthering Heights forsakes Yorkshire moors

By SIMON DE BRUELLES

DEVOTEES of *Wuthering Heights* are irritated that a big-budget television version of Emily Brontë's novel is to be made in Somerset instead of the Yorkshire moors.

London Weekend Television has been unable to find a suitable location in Yorkshire and intends to make the drama on Exmoor. LWT is using a film location company in Bath to find an isolated "stern and moody" house with mullioned windows and a moorland setting to match Emily's description of Wuthering Heights.

The romantic novelist Jilly Cooper, who was brought up in Yorkshire, said: "I think this is very stupid. Yorkshire has the most wonderful rugged countryside. The film-makers should go back to Haworth where the Brontës lived."

The moors above Haworth Parsonage in west Yorkshire where Emily Brontë loved to walk were the inspiration for her only novel, which was published in 1847, the year before her death at the age of 30.

Yesterday *The Times* disclosed that Yorkshire Water is to spend £20,000 to preserve the ruins of Top Withens, a moorland farm near Haworth which is believed to be a model for Wuthering Heights.

In the novel the house is the 16th-century home of a gentleman farmer, with thick walls to keep out the wind and "a quantity of grotesque carving" over the door. Locations for film versions have ranged from Haworth itself in a 1920 silent movie to the hills of California, where Laurence Olivier strode moodily as Heathcliff in 1939. Dr Robert Barnard, chairman of the Brontë Society, says the film-makers could have found a site in Yorkshire without much trouble. "There are any number of semi-derelict farms near Haworth which they could have used. They are probably more worried about easy access for vehicles, but it seems a shame to me."

LWT was unapologetic yesterday. A spokesman said: "Filming is not due to start until September and the production has not yet been cast. The exterior landscape shots will almost certainly still be shot in Yorkshire itself."

"But we have not found suitable sites for Wuthering Heights or for the Grange, [another house in the novel] and so the search has been extended south. We want it to look as authentic as possible but finding the ideal house is a matter of logistics and accessibility as well." Meanwhile, the BBC has put its own production of *Wuthering Heights*, rumoured to star Colin Firth as Heathcliff, on hold to avoid a clash with LWT's version.

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Natnwide

Millennium Mini will be made in Britain

BMW approves new model of nation's most successful car writes Kevin Eason

BRITISH workers were given the go-ahead yesterday to build a successor to the Mini, the nation's most successful car. The decision will mean hundreds of new jobs as investment worth more than £500 million is poured into Rover's Longbridge plant on the outskirts of Birmingham.

The 38-year-old model, which sparked a revolution in small car design, is long overdue for replacement. However, German executives at BMW, which now owns Rover, were worried by union unrest and the strength of the pound on currency markets, and considered plans to build the car in Germany or in a new factory in low-cost Spain or Italy.

It has already decided that 1.4-litre engines for the car will be built in South America in a joint venture with Chrysler of the United States. But a decision by unions this week to accept a three-year pay deal convinced BMW to allow Longbridge to keep production of its most revered car.

After a BMW board meeting in Munich, Walter Hasselkus, the



The car that started a revolution in design: the Longbridge production line in 1959, making the Austin Mini that became a Sixties icon, and an original Issigonis sketch of the Mini layout

Rover Group chairman, said: "There is no doubt that the acceptance by associates of the recently negotiated three-year pay deal, together with progress made with trade unions on changes to working practices, were significant factors influencing the decision."

Production will be more than 100,000 cars a year, five times current levels, when the car rolls off assembly lines, probably in 2000. BMW's decision was greeted with relief in Longbridge, which employs 15,000 workers and also makes the Rover 200, 400 and

MGF models. The pay deal, worth 3.5 per cent a year, is in return for increased flexibility, which will mean workers switching to different jobs and even different plants. Rover refused to say how many extra workers would be needed. The original Mini, launched at a

price of £496, was a classless icon of Sixties culture, driven by royalty and stars such as Mick Jagger and Peter Sellers, as well as ordinary motorists. More than five million have been produced. Its success was down to the genius of Sir Alec Issigonis, who wanted to package a

car in a box 10ft long. By turning the engine sideways and powering the front wheels, the Mini had a comparatively roomy passenger cabin. It also had style. Launched with Austin and Morris badges — both companies were part of the British Motor Corpora-

tion — the car captured the popular imagination, and established its own film legend with the car chase in *The Italian Job*. It has been updated with better crash protection and cleaner engines, but the look of its successor has still to be revealed.

Woman 'in grip of husband' stole £420,000

BY SIMON DE BRUXELLES

AN ACCOUNTS clerk who claimed she was acting under the overbearing influence of her husband stole more than £420,000 from her employers to help him to finance an "extravagant" life in America.

Nola Morton, 46, who admitted embezzling the money over four years, had taken it under "threats and pressure" from her husband, from whom she is now estranged, a judge at Exeter Crown Court said yesterday. The judge was told that none of the £422,152 stolen by Mrs Morton has been recovered.

The "money" belonged to Centrax, an engineering firm in Newton Abbot, Devon, where Morton began working in 1990. She was sacked in October 1996 for being absent and within a month the fraud, which had cost the company between £4,000 and £5,000 a month, came to light. Lost interest on the money was put at £66,000.

William Hart, for Morton, said: "Her case is that she began to commit the offences and continued to do so under the influence of her husband, and was particularly susceptible to his overbearing influence. She did it

initially on the basis that it was a one-off episode, taking £7,000 but it escalated to a staggering degree.

"There was the additional lever that if she did not continue he would expose her to her employers and the authorities and it was a job she loved. It is difficult to understand the sort of grip he had on her but he knew how to exploit her weaknesses. She kept no record of what she was embezzling, she was genuinely shocked at the £2 million figure. Her own best guess was £200,000.

"It became a monthly habit. The figures got larger and were paid to her husband who led the most extravagant lifestyle. In 1994 he went back to America and is still out of jurisdiction. There is no real prospect of proceedings against him."

Mr Hart said Morton, who had no previous convictions, had given Centrax help in its efforts to gain compensation for its losses, and was full of remorse.

Mrs Morton admitted 15 charges of false accounting and asked for 51 others to be taken into consideration. She was jailed for four years.

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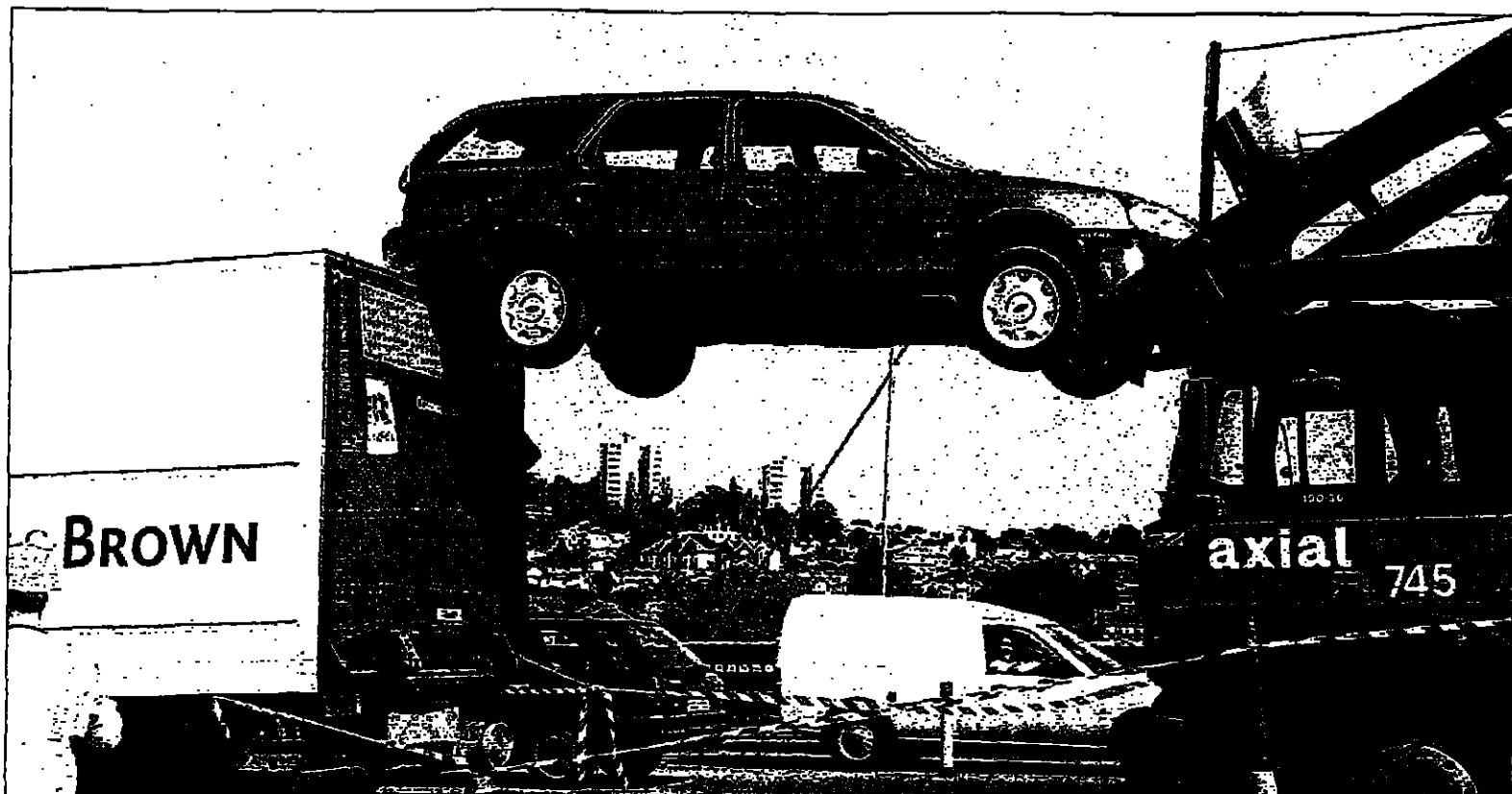
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A MOTORWAY accident that looked like an imaginative stunt for a James Bond film presented emergency crews with a real enough problem yesterday.

A new £15,000 Ford Mondeo became the first R-registered car to crash when it was catapulted off a transporter that was involved in a minor accident, and landed on the roof of a lorry in front. The estate model, suspended on its bumpers

Car flies into record books as R-reg sales take off

Lift above the ground, had been on its way to join hundreds of thousands of other new vehicles going on sale in motor showrooms across Britain on August 1, when

R registrations start. Rush-hour traffic on the M5, near Bristol, came to a halt as firemen brought in a crane to lower the car to the road. Ken Bennett, a spokesman for

Avon Fire Brigade, said: "It was a spectacular sight to see the car balanced on top of the lorries and it turned a few heads. It was really very lucky — if the car had fallen off and hit another car, things could have got very nasty." One of the drivers needed hospital treatment in Bristol for minor injuries after the accident on the Avonmouth Bridge.

Survey reveals sham of white wedding couples

Living together before marriage is not the sin it was, Alexandra Frean reports

MORE than four in ten couples who choose a white wedding are already living together, according to the first government statistics based on the addresses of brides and grooms.

The findings are confirmation of the Church's increasingly relaxed attitude towards couples who set up home before marrying. They also demonstrate the enduring appeal of a traditional, religious ceremony even among non-believers and those who attach little importance to remaining chaste before marriage.

published a report two years ago declaring that "living in sin" should no longer be condemned. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr George Carey, distanced himself from the report, which one leading Church member described as an "obituary" to the family.

Clergymen are divided on the issue. The Rev John Binns, of Great St Mary's Church in Cambridge, said he was "not at all surprised or concerned" by the figures in the latest report. "I support anything which helps people to live full married lives. If trying it out for a couple of years helps them get to know each other better, I would support that. I would much rather see a couple living together and then deciding not to get married, than to see them married too early and condemned to an unhappy life together or to divorce."

The Rev Tony Hickton, a member of the synod, was surprised by the figures. "More than 40 per cent is very

high," he said. "I don't want to condemn anyone, but I think that living together is very damaging for couples and for children. If people start living together thinking that they can get out easily, it's likely to prove self-fulfilling. It will undermine their determination when things are difficult to work through."

"While acting compassionately, the Church should stick to its guns and encourage people to marry, not live together."

The Office for National Statistics report, which covers 1994, also shows the first decrease in the annual number of divorces since 1989 in England and Wales. There were just over 158,000 divorces, a decrease of 4.2 per cent on the 1993 figure, which at 165,000 was the highest annual total recorded.

There was also a decrease in the number of marriages, with just over 291,000 in 1994, a fall of 2.7 per cent on the previous year. The largest fall was for marriages between couples who had not married before — 174,000 in 1994, compared with 182,000 in 1993.

The average age at marriage has continued to rise. In 1994, the average age of a bachelor at marriage was 28.5, compared with 28.2 in 1993. Spinster married at 26.5 on average in 1994, compared with 26.2 the previous year. The average age for all bridegrooms was 32.7 and for all brides 30.3.

The median length of marriages that ended in divorce in 1994 was 9.8 years, a figure that has remained virtually unchanged since 1988. The median ages of husbands and wives who divorced in 1994 were 37.6 and 34.9 respectively, a slight rise on 1993.

Britons find the English holiday hard to place

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

THE British are choosing to spend more of their holidays in England. But many do not consider time spent on their native shores or enjoying the countryside to be a real holiday, according to tourism officials.

The English Tourist Board blamed geographical ignorance and poor marketing by holiday firms and travel agents. "In the eyes of many a three-day trip to France is seen as a genuine holiday, while three weeks' spent visiting friends and relatives in Devon is regarded as no more than a break," Tim Bartlett, the chief executive of the English Tourist Board, said yesterday.

David Quarby, chairman of the board, said there was a lack of knowledge about the geography of Britain. "The level of ignorance about which comes first, Devon or Cornwall, and what happens north of a line from Bristol to the Wash is quite astonishing," he said. After presenting the board's annual report yesterday, he disclosed that a casual remark from his widow-cleaner had given him an insight into why so many Britons did not consider taking a holiday at home. "He admitted he had never been to Devon or Cornwall and did not even know where they were. From an early age his family had simply taken him on a package holiday to Mallorca or Spain and time spent here was not regarded as a holiday at all," Mr Quarby said.

He is attempting to persuade tour operators to create more English package holidays and to encourage travel agencies to promote them strongly. "Only 8 per cent of

British holidays are sold through travel agents," he said. "If people could walk in and choose from a brochure in the same way that they choose a package holiday on the Costa then maybe we could overcome the problem of time spent in England not being regarded as a holiday. We must dispel the myths about British tourism and ensure that staying in England is seen as a genuine holiday."

Research by the board found that holidays at home were perceived to be more expensive than foreign holidays, even though on average Britons spent nearly three times as much per day on an overseas holiday as on a domestic one. Another common complaint was that it took too long to get to a resort, even though it takes considerably more time to go through an airport. Despite the criticisms, the amount spent by British tourists in England reached a record £10.7 billion last year, up 7 per cent on 1995.

The board said that 58 million holidays — involving a stay of one night or more — were taken in England by British residents. There was a 13 per cent rise in holidays lasting at least eight nights. Forty per cent of holidays were taken at the seaside. The West Country maintained its position as the most popular holiday destination.

The board said there were signs that the strength of the pound was discouraging foreign visitors. The number of tourists from Europe was estimated to be down about 6 per cent on last year, although the number of American visitors has risen.

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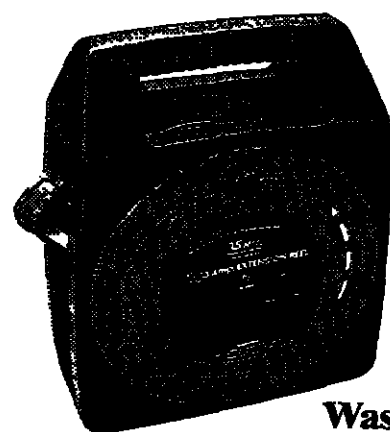
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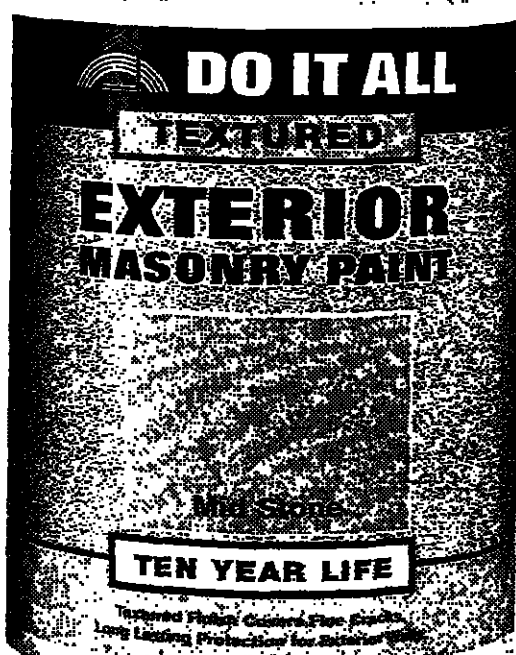
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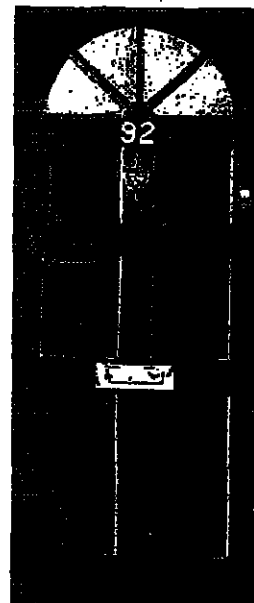
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What Scottish home rule will mean

White Paper details plan for 129-seat parliament

By Gillian Bowditch, Scotland Correspondent

THE eagerly awaited White Paper, *Scotland's Parliament*, outlines for the first time the make-up, functions and financing of the parliament the Scottish people will get if they vote "yes" in the referendum on September 11.

COMPOSITION

The parliament will be based in Edinburgh and will have 129 members. Those eligible to stand will be UK citizens, including peers, priests and ministers of religion, as well as citizens of the Commonwealth, Republic of Ireland and European Union who are resident in the UK.

Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) must be over 21. They will initially be elected for a fixed term of four years. They can also be members of the UK Parliament, the European Parliament or a local council.

The Government wants selection panels to ensure that women, disabled people and members of ethnic minorities are well-represented, although no quotas will be laid down.

Of the 129 MSPs, 73 will be elected from the present Scottish constituencies with Orkney and Shetland, currently combined, each having a representative. The remaining 56 members, known as additional members, will be selected from party lists drawn up from each of the eight European Parliament constituencies. There will be seven additional members from each constituency.

An architectural competition will be run for schemes to build or adapt a building for the parliament. The cost is estimated to be between £10 million and £40 million and annual running costs will be £20 million to £30 million.

RESPONSIBILITIES

THE Parliament will have a Scottish cabinet called the Scottish Executive which will consist of a First Minister and a team of Scottish ministers and law officers. The executive will be accountable to the parliament and will have executive responsibility over the

areas of Scottish life which are devolved from Westminster to Scotland.

These include health; education; local government; housing; economic development; tourism; transport; the law, police and prisons; the environment; agriculture, fisheries and forestry; food standards; sport; the arts; and public records. All legislation relating to these areas will be made by a Scottish parliament.

The Scottish parliament will be able to call representatives of bodies which will remain in UK control, such as the BBC, the Post Office and the rail, gas and electricity regulators, to give evidence to its committees.

UNITED KINGDOM

SCOTLAND will remain an integral part of the United Kingdom and the Queen will remain Head of State. She will appoint the First Minister of Scotland. Future governments will have the power to abolish the parliament but its future is likely to be secured if it has popular support. It will be able to debate independence but will not be able to make itself independent.

The new Scotland Act will specify the areas to remain under Westminster control, rather than those devolved to Scotland. The main policy areas to remain with Westminster include the constitution; foreign policy; defence and national security; border controls; economic policy; social security; transport safety; employment legislation; and common markets for UK goods and services.

There will be a number of other areas, such as medical ethics, including abortion, equality legislation, the UK Senior Salaries Review Body, nuclear safety, safety of medicines and film classification, which will remain with Westminster.

The Scottish MPs at Westminster will continue to take part in all proceedings of the Commons but there will be a Parliamentary Boundary Commission Review of the number of Scottish seats which is likely to result in

fewer Scottish MPs at Westminster by 2007.

The Secretary of State for Scotland will remain but with a changed role. He or she will be responsible for promoting communication between the Scottish and Westminster parliaments and representing Scotland's interest in the policy areas not devolved to Scotland.

When disputes arise between Westminster and the Scottish parliament, the matter will be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council where it will be heard by at least five Law Lords.

FINANCE

SCOTLAND will continue to receive its share of UK public expenditure, known as the Scottish block grant, which is now about £14 billion. The block grant is reviewed each year in line with changes to public spending programmes.

Scottish financing will be based on the present arrangements with the new parliament determining Scottish spending policies. There will be additional funding from the EU and from local authority borrowing as at present.

The Scottish parliament will be able to undertake short-term borrowing to match income with expenditure but will not be able to undertake long-term borrowing on its own account.

Assuming there will be a "yes" vote to the second question in the referendum, the parliament will have the power to vary income tax by up to 3p in the pound. A rise of 1p now would raise £150 million and a rise of 3p would raise £450 million. The tax-raising powers will not apply to savings and dividend income.

The Scottish parliament will always be able to raise the equivalent of £450 million in today's money through tax even if Budget changes mean the structure of the tax system changes. The figure of £450 million will be indexed linked to maintain its real value.

People liable to pay the tax will be those resident in the UK for income tax purposes who, in any tax year, spend at



How it all began: the Act of Union being presented to Queen Anne in 1706

least half their time in Scotland or whose principal home is in Scotland. Establishing and collecting any new tax is likely to cost about £18 million, which will be met by the parliament.

There will be an obligation on the Scottish parliament to provide value for money and the Scottish Executive will be held accountable. The block grant to the parliament will be audited by the UK Comptroller and Auditor General.

EUROPE

RELATIONS with Europe will remain the responsibility of the Westminster parliament although Scotland is likely to have an office in Brussels. The

Government will study other European member states with a strong tier of regional government, such as Spain and Germany, and will adapt practices to incorporate the needs of Scotland. Scotland will be represented in negotiations with Europe but will be expected to toe the UK line and maintain confidentiality.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE Scottish parliament is not expected to take over the powers of local authorities but will set the framework within which other public bodies work. The parliament will be able to change the powers, boundaries and functions of local authorities. It will also be

responsible for financing local government expenditure, with power to alter or replace the council tax.

TIMETABLE

A REFERENDUM will be held on September 11. A simple majority of votes cast will be enough to implement the parliament. Legislation to establish the parliament will then be introduced by the end of 1997, with elections taking place in the first half of 1999. Each elector will cast two votes, one for a constituency MSP and one for the party of his or her choice. The parliament will be set up by 2000.

Leading article, page 19

This vigorous new body is the real McCoy

COMMENTARY

THE "bravehearts" have won the argument. This is to be a Scottish parliament with real power—the ability to change the way Scotland is governed, without reference to Westminster, across a range of social and economic policies.

In the background, however, Her Majesty's Treasury will continue to hold the purse strings. The Scottish Secretary, Donald Dewar, has had to make at least one major concession which will hold this new body on a tight fiscal rein. Not only will it be funded by the present block grant formula, the question of whether it is giving value for money will be decided in London.

One of the more significant passages in the White Paper says: "In common with other central government expenditure the grant to the Scottish Parliament will fall to be audited by the UK Comptroller and Auditor General." Interestingly, that condition does not appear in the Welsh White Paper, where the Welsh rather than the UK auditor is given responsibility for scrutinising expenditure.

Elsewhere, however, there is no comparison between the two documents. One is for a regional assembly, the other is for a proper parliament. Its legislative remit runs across all the main spending areas. By choosing to define the powers to be retained by Westminster then devolving what remains, Mr Dewar has avoided the drawbacks of the 1978 Act and produced a coherent argument rather than a set of defensive measures.

The test of this lies in the way he sees the future role of Scottish Secretary. In Wales, the Secretary of State is to become an increasingly important figure. In Scotland, the office will wither on the bough. As the Scottish Executive takes up its responsibilities, he will be reduced to "promoting communication... on matters of mutual interest", and "representing Scottish interests in reserved

areas". With no ability to veto Bills, or to oppose ministerial appointments, Scotland's voice in the Cabinet will sound increasingly strangled.

At the same time the tax-varying powers, so hugely vilified by the Tories, have been, if anything, widened. By calculating the amount to be raised from a 3p increase on the basic rate of income tax at £450 million, then setting this as a ceiling, the White Paper appears to limit it. However, by index linking the sum to maintain its real value, it gives the parliament the ability to raise the extra revenue through other taxes.

There is, of course, no lack of pitfalls, including the famous West Lothian Question. An indication that the number of Scottish MPs at Westminster may be reduced when the Boundary Commission reports in 2007 is not an answer. English MPs will still be unable to debate Scottish issues. More to the point, Scottish MPs at Westminster will find their remit on Scottish matters hugely reduced. It is, therefore, interesting to note that the possibility of dual membership of the two parliaments has not been ruled out.

The architect of the West Lothian Question, Tam Dalyell, has described the White Paper as "a motorway without exits to a separate Scottish state." I am not sure he is right. The Scottish National Party will derive little comfort from this document. Although it does not forbid a Scottish parliament to introduce a referendum on independence, it has ensured that the Commons could always block it.

Sovereignty remains with Westminster. But given the amount that has been conceded to Scotland, that will not prevent most Scottish voters from seeing these proposals as the best offer they have had since their last parliament was consigned to oblivion 290 years ago.

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War criminals' names match Swiss accounts

BY STEPHEN FARRELL

NAZI-hunters yesterday claimed that several names on the list of Swiss bank accounts holding assets of Holocaust victims matched details of German war criminals.

The Simon Wiesenthal Centre alerted the Swiss Bankers' Association after cross-referencing six of the 1,872 names against its files on 334 Nazi officials. One was said to be an aide to Adolf Eichmann, and another the wife of the Gestapo chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner.

The World Jewish Congress was also alerted to see the name Dr Hans Wendland, which matches that of a known dealer in looted Nazi art who fenced stolen Old Master and Impressionist paintings worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

The scanty details supplied by the banks make it impossible to identify individuals, and many of the spellings are different. However, Jewish groups yesterday demanded the Swiss verify whether the accounts, published in *The Times* on Wednesday, belonged to Nazis or their families. Efraim Zuroff, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Centre office in Jerusalem, said: "We want the money seized and we want verification from the

Swiss. We do not want the assets going to these Nazis, we do not want them to benefit from their crimes."

The Swiss Bankers' Association last night said it knew of the potential Nazi accounts earlier this year. A spokesman said: "They are possible matches, although the spellings are slightly different in some cases. We are in contact with the federal authorities and we are in the process of elaborating how to proceed with these claims." He confirmed that no one had touched any of the accounts since 1945.

Kalman Sultanik, vice-president of the World Jewish

Council, said: "Documents in the US National Archives clearly show that looted assets and not just Holocaust victims' accounts were placed in Swiss financial institutions to take advantage of Swiss bank secrecy laws."

The six names are:
 □ **Willy Bauer**, from Thüringen, Germany. Willy Bauer was an alias of Anton Burger, an aide to Eichmann and deputy commander of Theresienstadt concentration camp in Czechoslovakia. Burger, an Austrian-born SS captain who helped to deport 10,000 Greek Jews to death camps, is thought to have died at 79 in 1992 in Germany.

□ **Eder, Elise**, Austria: Elisabeth Eder was the wife of Ernst Kaltenbrunner, an Austrian who succeeded Reinhard Heydrich as head of the Gestapo and Reich security. He commanded the concentration camp system and administrative apparatus for the "Final Solution". He was hanged at Nuremberg.

□ **Eser, Hermann**, Munich: Hermann Eser, one of Hitler's earliest associates and propagandists became Vice-President of the Reichstag. He died, aged 80, in 1981.

□ **Schmitz, H. Munich**: Hermann Schmitz was Chairman of the Board of Directors of IG Farben, manufacturer of Zyklon B gas used in the death camps. He is also believed to have been a director of the Basle-based Bank of International Settlement (BIS), a key channel for Nazi gold.

□ **Hofmann, Heinrich**: Ernst Hofmann was Hitler's court photographer and confidant who introduced the Führer to Eva Braun. His photographic collection made him wealthy but he was found guilty at Nuremberg of profiteering, jailed and his fortune was confiscated. He died in Munich in 1957.

□ **Jäger, Karl**: Swiss-born Jäger was chief of the SS's Lithuanian security division, responsible for murdering Jews. He used a false name but was arrested in 1959. He committed suicide in his cell.

Brazilians trace stolen wealth

Rio de Janeiro: A commission set up to investigate the transfer of stolen Jewish gold and assets to Brazil after the Second World War announced yesterday that it had found bank accounts containing \$20 million (£12 million) opened by fugitive Nazis (Gabriella Gamini writes).

The money will be given to Holocaust survivors.



Katerina Yannakopoulou has been sought by police since Tuesday's shooting

Getaway car found in hunt for Greek prelate's killer

FROM JOHN CARR IN ATHENS

ATHENS police discovered yesterday the getaway car used by the woman sought after the killing of the Very Rev Archimandrite Anthimos Eleftheriades while he was on holiday here from London this week.

The car, a blue Suzuki Alto belonging to the suspect's brother-in-law, was found abandoned near Kallithea cemetery hours before the funeral of the 60-year-old prelate who had been shot on Tuesday morning outside the priest's house in Nea Smirni, near Athens. Katerina Yannakopoulou, 42, was seen driving off in the Suzuki after

the shooting. A search of Mrs Yannakopoulou's flat revealed a handwritten note over Father Anthimos's signature bequeathing her the equivalent of £41,000 from the proceeds of the sale of his Athens flat in the event of his death. The note indicated he owed her this sum for wooden icons.

Relatives of Mrs Yannakopoulou have been unable to throw any light on what the Greek media report rather liberally to have been a one-sided, obsessive, obsession with the prelate. Orthodox church officials in Britain, however, said the victim had

been under "intense and constant" pressure from an unnamed woman. Father Anthimos had been serving at St Nicholas's Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Shepherd's Bush, west London, for three years. He was transferred after being removed from an Athens diocese for reasons which remain obscure.

Neighbours in the suburb of Kallithea described Mrs Yannakopoulou as "an eccentric" who dressed and behaved strangely. She was wearing black leather — odd attire at the height of a Greek summer — at the time of the shooting.

WORLD SUMMARY

Peacekeeper hurt in grenade attack

Sarajevo: A Dutch soldier was wounded by a grenade and a United Nations police vehicle destroyed by anti-tank missiles in two separate attacks in Serb-run parts of Bosnia, Nato sources said yesterday.

The Dutch soldier, whose condition is "stable", was helping to winch an armoured vehicle out of a ditch near the town of Kotor Varos when a grenade was thrown at his unit "by a couple of drunken civilians". Two men were captured, one of them by police. The same night, a UN International Police Task Force vehicle parked in the eastern town of Bratunac was destroyed by anti-tank missiles. Americans sleeping in a house near by heard two explosions. There were no casualties. (AFP)

Krenz 'regrets' Wall deaths

Berlin: Egon Krenz, East Germany's last communist chief, who is on trial for the Cold War killings of people trying to flee to the West, broke his silence to express regret, but said he was not a killer. In his first testimony in more than 18 months in court, Herr Krenz, 60, blamed the "confrontation of the superpowers" for the deaths at the Berlin Wall. He said the East German leadership "was powerless to change this" and told how the Soviet Union tightly controlled East Germany. Herr Krenz had previously refused to testify because he considered the trial illegal. He said he changed his mind because the court had been told "so many falsehoods". (AP)

Eta march to go ahead

Bilbao: The government of Spain's Basque region has granted the Eta guerrilla group's political wing, Herri Batasuna, permission to hold a march in San Sebastián on Sunday, despite fears of violence. The rally is in response to last week's huge anti-Eta marches. "Eta assures... the consequences of the conflict, as crude and painful as they may be," the group said. A march planned for last Saturday was banned over concerns about a backlash after Eta's murder of Miguel Angel Blanco, a local councillor. (Reuters)

Albania curfew lifted

Tirana: Albania lifted a state of emergency and curfew that has been in force since March when armed protests broke out after the collapse of pyramid investment schemes. Parliament, meanwhile, elected Rexhep Mejdani, 52, the Socialist Party secretary-general and a former professor of physics, as President to replace Sali Berisha, who resigned a day earlier after five years in power. (Reuters)

Magic suit priced at \$30m

Los Angeles: David Copperfield, right, the Las Vegas magician, is suing a French magazine for alleging that his long-standing relationship with the model Claudia Schiffer was a hollow sham designed to boost his German audiences (Giles Whittell writes). Best-known for variations on the theme of pulling rabbits out of hats, Mr Copperfield is hoping to extract \$30 million (£17.8 million) from *Paris Match* over its nine-page spread.



Lions kill pair near border

Johannesburg: Lions have eaten a Mozambican man and woman who tried to cross South Africa through the Kruger National Park, rangers said. Torn and bloody clothes were found along with human bones. A third person escaped by climbing a tree, and the fate of a fourth is unknown. (Reuters)

Notice to Customers

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

National Savings Certificates of the 10th Index-linked Issue were withdrawn from sale on 24th July 1997. The 11th Index-linked Issue goes on sale today, 25th July 1997. It offers a guaranteed and tax-free return of 2.75%pa compound in addition to index-linking when held for five years.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

Starting on 8 August 1997 the variable gross rates of interest on deposits in an Investment Account will be as follows:

Balance in account	Rate of interest
under £500	4.75%pa
£500 to £2,499	5.25%pa
£2,500 to £9,999	5.45%pa
£10,000 to £24,999	5.6 %pa
£25,000 +	5.75%pa

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT

Starting on 8 August 1997 the variable gross rates of interest on deposits in a Treasurer's Account will be as follows:

Balance in account	Rate of interest
£10,000 to £24,999	5.5 %pa
£25,000 to £99,999	5.75%pa
£100,000+	6.0 %pa

INCOME BONDS

Starting on 5 September 1997 the variable (Treasury) rate of interest payable on Income Bonds will be 6.5%pa gross. The bonus on holdings of £25,000 or more remains at 0.25%pa gross. The gross rates from 5 September will be as follows:

Holding	Rate of interest
under £25,000	6.5 %pa
£25,000 +	6.75%pa

PREMIUM BONDS

Starting on 1 November 1997 the variable interest rate used to calculate the prize fund will be 5.0%pa. All prizes are tax-free. Full details of how the prize fund will be allocated are published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes dated 25 July 1997.

CHILDREN'S BONUS BONDS

Starting on 28 July 1997 the requirement to give one month's notice for a repayment from Children's Bonus Bonds other than the fifth anniversary or when the Bonds mature will be abolished.

Deposit Bonds (no longer on sale).
 Starting on 5 September 1997 the variable rate of interest will be 6.5%pa gross.

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EU specialist appointed Bonn envoy

BY MICHAEL BINYON
 DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

PAUL LEVER, the Foreign Office director for European Union affairs, is to be Britain's next Ambassador to Bonn.

The Government also officially confirmed that Christopher Meyer, the current Ambassador, will become Ambassador to Washington.

Mr Lever, a high-flyer, has held almost all the senior political posts in the Foreign Office. His appointment will go a long way to appeasing Germany, where the swift removal of Mr Meyer after less than a year in Bonn was seen as a clear indication that Britain still gave political priority to America over Germany. Mr Lever, 53, will take up his post at the end of the year. He presently heads both the

EU and economic affairs sections of the Foreign Office. In the early 1980s he was seconded to the European Commission. He had also served at Nato.

Mr Meyer, 53, arrived in Bonn only in March. He was John Major's former spokesman until 1996. Mr Meyer was the Prime Minister's personal choice for the Washington job after Tony Blair was impressed with his performance.

East Germans face chaos as river levels rise

BY DEBORAH COLLICUTT

PEOPLE in eastern Germany who are suffering the worst floods in Central Europe this century were braced for further chaos last night as defences holding back the River Oder threatened to burst, adding to the destruction.

After the collapse in two places yesterday of the 100-mile Oder dyke, water has raged north and south of Frankfurt an der Oder, the largest town on the German-Polish border. By yesterday afternoon, low-lying villages and surrounding hamlets in a 30-mile radius of Frankfurt were flooded, residents and livestock having already left.

One area in danger is Oderbruch, home to 19,000 people, where the rivers Oder and Neisse meet and swirling currents are battering dykes and makeshift defences. The Oder's burst dykes gave way despite being supported by millions of sandbags, now sodden after being in place for nearly a week. Authorities moved 2,300 people out of Brandenburg yesterday and it is unlikely that they will be allowed to return before the weekend, by which time meteorologists predict 15,000 acres of land could be under water.

Many people in the area refused to leave for fear of homes being looted and had to be removed forcibly by police. Manfred Stolpe, the state premier, has appealed for homeowners and volunteers to back the army and firefighters in their battle against "a flood disaster of

unprecedented proportions". But the interior ministry in Potsdam was quick to deter additional helpers from turning up, having enough problems co-ordinating a 14,000-strong team.

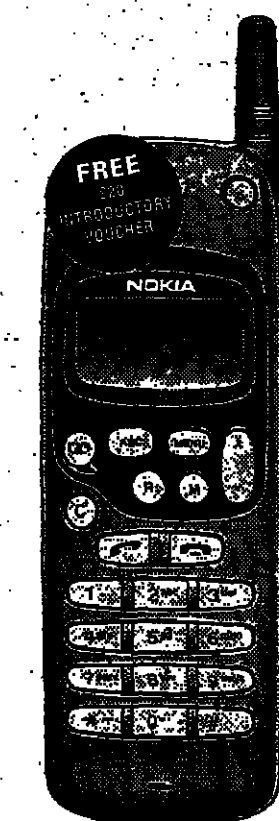
The Defence Ministry yesterday sent a further 1,000 soldiers, bringing the total on duty to 8,300 — its biggest non-military manoeuvre since flooding in Hamburg in 1962 — in addition to the fire brigade, police, border police, and technical helpers.

Weeks of rain have raised the Oder to record levels but the dyke on the German side has withstood enormous pressure, despite a few breaches. The flooding has cost 128 lives in Poland and the Czech Republic and devastated large areas of farm land and countless towns and villages in both countries. At midday yesterday, Czechs held a minute's silence to commemorate victims of the disaster. Sirens and church bells rang out throughout the country as cars paused and people stopped work.

The cost is being calculated in hundreds of millions of pounds — and the bill is rising. The European Commission yesterday increased its offer of aid to Polish and Czech victims to 2.5 million Euros (£1.6 million). Eastern Germany is not eligible.

Although yesterday's expected resurgence came to little, water levels rose slightly. Weather remained fine for a third day but heavy rain is forecast for this weekend.

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FROM BEN MACINTYRE
IN PARIS

bon will also be scaled back. The Central African Republic base has been a springboard for dozens of French military interventions over the past 30 years, and the withdrawals are seen as a sign that the French philosophy of direct military involvement in Africa is waning rapidly.

The Central African Republic has been convulsed by a series of attempted coups and army rebellions over the past year, and rebel army units now control parts of the

start pulling out within months. Lionel Jospin, the Prime Minister, has indicated that the Government intends to launch a process of "disengagement" from Africa by "reorganising" France's military presence. So far M Jospin has provided no details other than a promise to cut defence spending by FF27 billion (£103 million) this year.

In the post-colonial era France has consistently used its military muscle to prop up African regimes in order to maintain French poli-

maintaining French forces across Africa, the fall of President Mobutu in the former Zaire and the death earlier this year of Jacques Foccart, the veteran presidential adviser and the prime architect of France's interventionist approach to Africa.

Djibouti, France's largest African military base, is expected to have troop levels cut from 3,250 to 2,800 men, according to *Liberation*. One third of the 840 troops in Chad will be sent home, the Senegal base will lose 200 of its 1,200 men and

□ **Youth plan axed:** A much-criticised plan to replace French national service with a compulsory five-day period during which young people would have been lectured on military life and assessed for a career in the forces was scrapped yesterday. Instead, it is proposed, youths of both sexes should be required to attend a day of lectures on defence matters before their 16th birthday.

FROM R. W. JOHNSON IN DURBAN

a similar reputation, and earlier this year was involved in a shootout

The ANC expelled him several months ago, claiming it had evidence that he acted as a police spy under the apartheid regime. Since then the area has been bitterly divided between ANC loyalists and Mr Nkabinde's breakaway group.

Considerable mystery surrounds the ANC's motives in expelling Mr Nkabinde, who was well entrenched as Richmond's first ANC mayor as well as a member of the provincial legislature. It is well known that a large number of top-ranking ANC activists, including several members of the current Cabinet, acted as security police agents. But the party has gone to great lengths to suppress information relating to such cases and has made a singular example of him.

Mr Nkabinde, who denies the allegations, has been expelled from his public offices by the ANC, has suffered a nervous collapse, and has now linked up with a new political movement launched by Bantu Holomisa, a high-ranking defector from the ANC, and Roelof Meyer, a disgruntled National Party member.

The ANC won the by-elections comfortably, but the immediate execution of two of the councillors, plus family members, has emphasised the difficulties of introducing electoral politics.

Mr Nkabinde has denied involvement in the killings, though Mr Meyer and Mr Holomisa are clearly embarrassed, and have denounced them. Interestingly, the ANC has not pointed the finger at Mr Nkabinde.

Dumisane Makhaye, the local ANC spokesman, blames the murders on a "minority apartheid regime" and a "third force" that still controls the police and security forces. Most observers hint at local tensions and Boss-dominated factions within the ANC.



FROM GILES WHITTELL IN LOS ANGELES

include Gillian Anderson of *The X-Files* and Juliana Margulies, who plays a strong-willed nurse in *ER*. Ellen DeGeneres, whose "coming out" as a lesbian on screen and in real life filled acres of American newspaper and television newsprint.

Mirren, the classically trained British actress, has become a regular favourite of the American Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in the mini-series category for her recurring *Prime Suspect*

Caine was nominated for a supporting role as the former South African President F.W. de Klerk in an American-funded mini-series about the

Friends, the modish sitcom featuring six bright young things in neighbouring New York flats, scored badly despite solid ratings and a flurry of leading film roles for cast members such as Jennifer Aniston. Its only nomination went to Lisa Kudrow in the Best Supporting Actress category.

Anthony Edwards, who plays one of *ER*'s two busiest doctors, was nominated as Best Actor in a drama. Other contenders include David Duchovny of *The X-Files* and Dennis Franz and Jimmy Smits of *NYPD Blue*.

last days of apartheid. Nelson Mandela was played by Sidney Poitier, who also won a nomination. The winners will be announced on September 14 in Pasadena, California.

□ **New York:** The Walt Disney Company received a dressing-down from a conservative women's group over the length of the skirt worn by Pocahontas, the animated American Indian girl featured last year in the film of the same name (Tunku Varadarajan writes). The Concerned Women for America censured the company for the "shortness" of her skirt. It said: "What message are they sending our little girls?"

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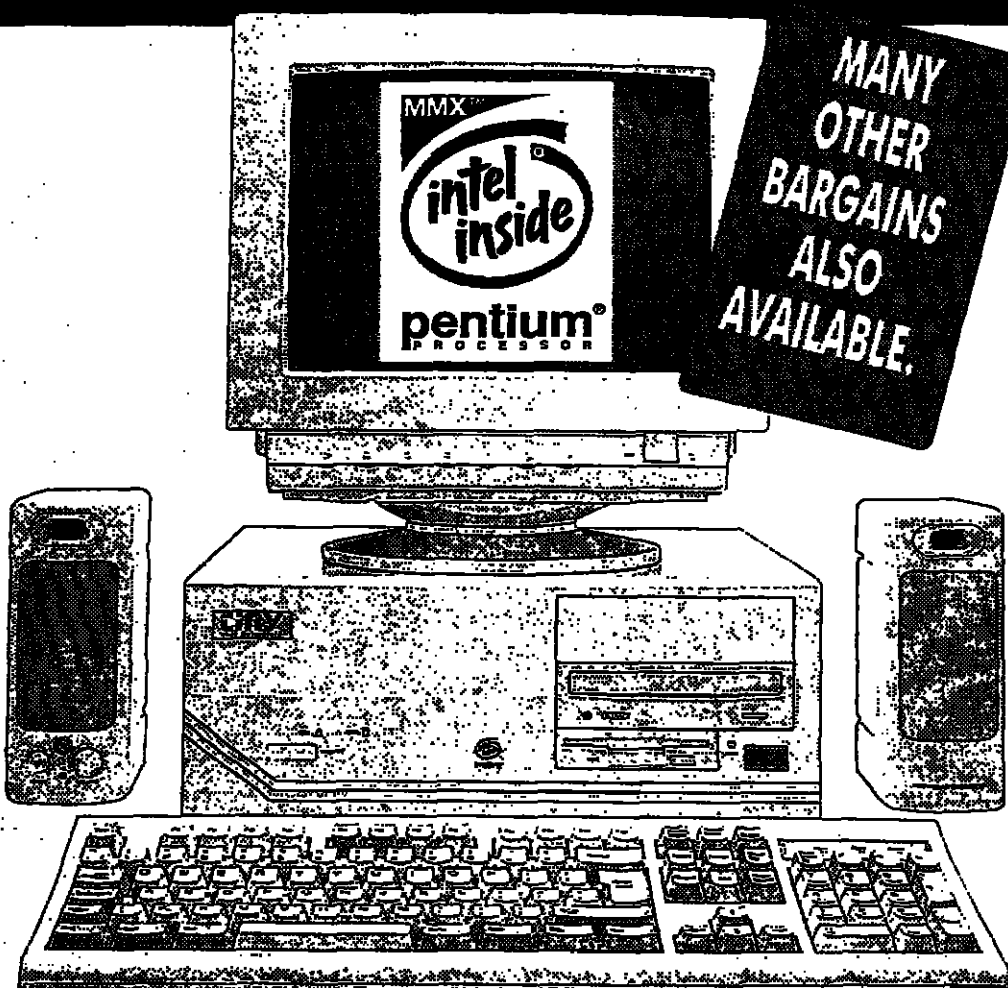
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Bloody trail of the great pretender

Tom Rhodes uncovers the dark side of a flamboyant killer who craved attention

IN LIFE, as in death, Andrew Cunanan, 27, had remained an enigma, at once a party animal with kinky tastes and a desperate killer capable of nonchalantly placing a gun to the back of Gianni Versace's head before delivering a Mafia-style coup de grace.

He was a great pretender who would brag about his breeding, his education and employment and yet he could live unnoticed in communities, barely speaking to anyone other than his victims. It will never be known whether, as many suspect, he had started his mission after hearing he had contracted HIV, or whether the first killings were just a preamble for the stalking and final murder of Versace, whose designer underwear he regularly wore and who may have met him at the San Francisco Opera in 1990.

He was said to have been obsessed by the Italian designer, dropping his name regu-

larly, and probably viewed his death as the most satisfying end to his own life.

An appetite for attention had driven him to the nexus where Hollywood and high fashion meet: to Versace, the openly homosexual gay prince of South Beach.

Friends in San Diego remembered the claims that he was the scion of a Filipino plantation owner when in fact his father was an out-of-work stockbroker. When he moved to Miami, perhaps as much as two months before murdering Versace, he had stayed in a \$36 (£21) a night room at the Normandy Plaza Hotel in the far-from-chic northern beach.

But at night he would cruise the trendy gay bars of South Beach, returning to the community that he knew best. His public manner was fun-loving and generous. In private, he would pursue the dark fantasies of a sadomasochistic culture involving leather, straps and latex masks.



An FBI handout shows the various guises adopted by Andrew Cunanan, who killed in Minnesota, Chicago, New Jersey and Miami

The attention craved by his lighter side appears to have been matched by the killing that sated the darkest depths of his character.

He had flaunted his extrovert traits ever since appearing in a red leather jumpsuit at a high school dance in La Jolla, California, where he was said to be an exceptional student. But police who pursued him from Minnesota to Chicago and finally Miami swiftly found evidence of the other Cunanan: the S&M videos under beds, the transvestite wardrobe and leather thongs. As a teenager, his friends claimed, he had been a "flaming" homosexual. As a

grown-up his tastes developed dramatically.

Cunanan's mother claims her son had read the Bible by the time he was six, but the most powerful inspiration appears to have been his father, Modesto, a former Navy man who as a stockbroker was accused of defrauding his clients and left his wife and children in penury in 1986.

The son had followed his father to the Philippines at 19 only to return soon afterwards, appalled by the squalor in which he lived.

When Cunanan emerged on the gay scene in San Francisco and San Diego in the late 1980s, he did not go by his

given name, but styled himself as Andrew de Silva, a Hollywood chief executive with a mansion on the Riviera. Sometimes he would introduce himself as Lieutenant Commander Cummings, a Yale-educated importer of antiques who wore blazers and smoked Cuban cigars.

He would seduce older men, flattering them with his knowledge of the arts and offering them companionship rather than his sexual services. In turn they would bestow lavish gifts of jewellery and even cars on him.

The lifestyle had ended last year when the money dried up. Cunanan was tired and

despondent when he told colleagues in San Diego he had found the perfect relationship in Minnesota. The man in question was David Madison, an architect who collected Cunanan at the airport in Minneapolis. Two nights later Cunanan invited Jeffrey Trail, a former Navy lieutenant and mutual friend, to dinner. Two days afterwards, police discovered Trail's body savagely beaten with a claw hammer and wrapped in a carpet. When Madison and Cunanan drove four days later to a lake north of the city, the killer used Trail's .40 calibre pistol to shoot the architect in the back of the head. As his

craving and fear increased, Cunanan fled to Chicago where, trawling through the gay bars of the North Side, he discovered Lee Miglin, 72, a wealthy developer. Miglin was later found in his garage, his head wrapped in masking tape and his body riddled with shallow wounds from a gardening tool.

After shaving and eating half a ham sandwich, he drove east in Miglin's Lexus, abandoning the car at a lonely Civil War cemetery in New Jersey. The caretaker, William Reese, was swiftly dispatched and his red Chevrolet stolen for the next leg of the journey to Miami.

German police say boat owner is wanted

FROM DEBORAH COLLCUTT IN FRANKFURT

THE owner of the Miami houseboat in which Andrew Cunanan, the alleged killer of Gianni Versace, shot himself, may be wanted by German police.

They issued an arrest warrant for Thorsten Reineck, a Hamburg businessman, four years ago after he disappeared when suspected of fraud and tax evasion, according to a prosecutor in the eastern city of Leipzig.

The houseboat's owner has the same name and police here believe he could be their man.

A Leipzig police spokesman said Herr Reineck, 49, ran two businesses there, dealing in marketing and real estate. Asked if police believe the boat owner was the same man they are hunting, he said, "It's speculative, but we assume so. It would fit."

Norbert Rieger, the senior state prosecutor in Leipzig, said Herr Reineck had been under investigation for fraud since 1992. Bkk, the central Criminal Investigation Bureau in Germany that distributes international arrest warrants, confirmed he was being sought over fraud and tax evasion.

Records show that Herr Reineck owns the houseboat but by the time Cunanan entered it on Wednesday it had been vacant for some months.

The Clark County Licensing Bureau in Nevada listed Herr Reineck as a Miami Beach resident. He is also said to own the Apollo Spa, a gay health club in Las Vegas.

Killer called the shots in botched hunt

BY TOM RHODES

THE FBI and Miami police department made no mention yesterday that for months the serial killer who murdered Gianni Versace had been hiding under their noses. It was an investigation that had all the trappings of an Inspector Clouseau film.

Nicole Ramirez-Murray, a former friend of Cunanan, lambasted the FBI last night. "They handled it like the Keystone Cops," he said. "I think they bungled this right from the start. I don't think they took it seriously until there was a label, until there was an international name."

The killer had been on the FBI's most wanted list since early last month, by which time he had been seen several times in Florida. Cunanan had even pawned a gold coin, stolen from one of his victims, at a nearby shop and given his true name and address at the Normandy Plaza Hotel. The receipt, as is customary under Florida law, had been sent to the local police department where it had never been examined. That was five days before Gianni Versace's death.

When authorities did discover Cunanan's whereabouts, he was long gone and his hotel room was being searched, not by police, but by a shrewd local television crew. He had left myriad clues throughout Miami Beach, including his passport and chequebook sitting in a red

Chevrolet parked around the corner from Versace's mansion since June 10.

From the start, FBI agents had said they thought he might have remained in the area but, by the time Cunanan turned a gun on himself, there was little sign of any progress in the inquiry. He had allegedly been sighted in New York, in New Hampshire and even dressed as a woman in a bikini on Miami Beach.

Detectives said that they could give no credence to any of the sightings after Versace's murder and were privately depressed that their man had vanished. In fact, he had been living in a blue and white houseboat less than three miles from Versace's mansion.

The tip to police had come from the caretaker of the houseboats who said he had heard a shot. Swarms of police, FBI and Swat teams were sent to the waterfront where they waited for hours before storming the boat. At first they said nothing until information leaked that a body had been found. Fearful to the last that this was another mistaken identification, police waited for fingerprinting tests before a final announcement was made. Despite the euphoria, most must have recognised that it was neither the FBI nor the police who had chosen the time or the place: it was Andrew Cunanan.



A helicopter hovers over the houseboat where Andrew Cunanan was later found. Right, heavily armed police move in after firing tear gas



Shadow of fear is lifted from gay revellers

FROM TUNKU VARADARAJAN IN NEW YORK

RELIEF swept through New York's homosexual community yesterday as toasts were drunk to the FBI, the late Gianni Versace and the dawn of the "post-Cunanan" era.

All-male bars in trendy Chelsea and Greenwich Village, as well as the more lounge Eighth Avenue, were brimming with revellers eager to put the fears of a fortnight behind them.

"Man, he was a nightmare, and I like my dreams sweet," said Serge Grubb, a leather-clad drinker at Julius, the city's best known gay rendezvous. "For days the thought of Cunanan kept us awake. I swear. Now, it's as if nothing happened."

Others took a less insouciant approach. Dominic Street, who was "passing through" New York, said: "As a tribe, we gays are a lot calmer now. I'm glad he's gone, but the scar he left runs deep. It will be hard to trust someone you meet casually as completely as we used to."

At the Bridge and Tunnel, another tavern catering for

homosexuals, "high five" handshakes were exchanged by men to whom the gesture clearly did not come naturally. The elation was clear, even if it was awkwardly expressed.

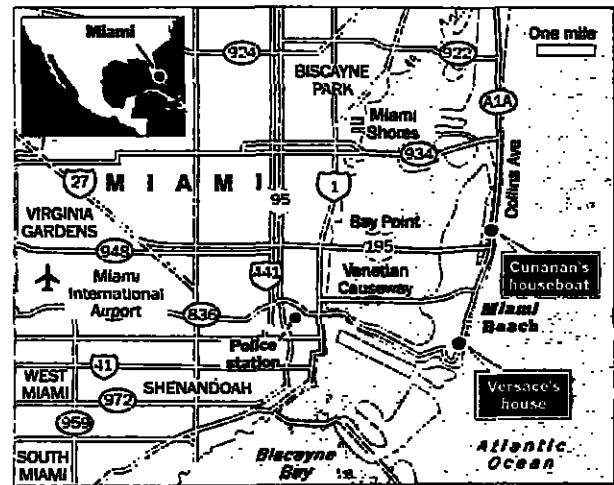
A customer said: "This is a day of celebration for us like it was in Czechoslovakia when the glasnost wall-falling happened. I was in Prague then and I'm in New York now."

This led to a clinking of glasses all round. "I'll drink to that," another enthused.

Bar owners, too, were celebrating — sales were high, with a number of men ordering rounds of champagne and cocktails, and attendance almost back to "pre-Cunanan" levels.

While he was still at large, many men had ceased their customary excursions at night, staying at home instead to brood and worry.

New York police, who had doubted their presence in gay areas during the manhunt, said yesterday: "It's back to normal now."



Cunanan's body is wheeled away on a trolley

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Paddy and Tony bury the hatchet

The Lib-Lab rapprochement hangs on PR, says John Lloyd

The Liberals have long seen themselves as the civilisers of the Labour movement, and do so still. Gladstone sought to enrol the newly enfranchised working class into his crusade to assist the wretched of the earth. Now Paddy Ashdown seeks to rub away at the Prime Minister's agnosticism over proportional representation.

There is, however, much more at stake than leading the ignorant to the light, which is why Mr Ashdown and his senior colleagues are willing to countenance walking into the flytrap which their participation in the Cabinet policy subcommittee could become.

The prize is proportional representation. That is a prize so precious — capable of transmitting the base metal of Liberal parliamentary representation into the gold of the three-figure cohort in Westminster to which their national vote would proportionately entitle them — that it is worth a larger risk than that which they now run.

Tony Blair and Paddy Ashdown like each other very much, and are happy, even anxious, to show it. Those attending D-Day ceremonies at Westminster shortly after Mr Blair became Prime Minister were surprised at the obvious affection between the Blair and the Ashdowns. Their hugging and kissing, backslapping and smiling spoke of past intimacies.

No doubt this springs from personal friendships. But it also springs from shared convictions. A former commando does not join a no-hope party from naked ambition. Mr Ashdown has beliefs, especially in community and education, which chime well with the passions of the Prime Minister.

Mr Blair the rationalist believes it is silly for two parties with so much in common to indulge in aggressive rhetoric in the Commons for the sake of convention. A common purpose should, he believes, issue forth in common action: further, he believes that a move into the centre of the political arena is a long-term necessity. It was one of these remarkable coincidences that, on the same day the proposal to include the Liberal Democrats into a new Cabinet committee was announced, the news broke that six major trade unions were attempting to retain the power which the existing Labour Party constitution gives them. As the Liberals move centre-stage, the unions are being hustled off, kicking and shouting, stage-left.

But will Mr Blair espouse proportional representation? And if he does, will he have the nerve to convert his party and his Commons colleagues to an idea whose time may have come, but whose implementation may be painful to their prospects for re-election? Mr Ashdown thinks it is possible. He believes the first-past-the-post principle is being sliced away by the decisions to grant new assemblies in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ire-

land at least an element of PR. Mr Blair has also conceded that PR will apply in the European elections of 1999.

The citadel of Westminster is surrounded by PR forests — creeping like Birmah Wood, in the last act of *Macbeth*, ever closer to the walls. The intellectual case seems to have been implicitly lost. If the merits of first-past-the-post are not so clear as to recommend the system to new British assemblies, why are they thought so resonant in Parliament?

But intellectual is as intellectual does. Power, any realist would argue, must be what writes policies and the calculations and decisions of leaders. In this, Mr Ashdown mobilises another set of hopes: that Mr Blair, despite his continuing posture of "remaining to be persuaded" about PR, is in the end more interested in changing politics than in preserving party.

First-past-the-post is as much part of the tribalism of Labour as were the unions. It plays to the "us" and "them" split in British society, against which the Social Democrats of the 1980s would rail and whose would they claimed to break. They broke themselves

Blair and Ashdown like each other and show it

instead: but their soul went marching on in the person of Mr Blair, who often resembles David Owen with a longer fuse. The class system is still with us, but in fragments, because it is no longer a system. It is, rather, a series of social and economic interests of varying powers which the political and business elites seek to mobilise and reshape to their designs. In such a world, the classic response to the canvasser that "we've always been Labour/Conservative/Liberal here" makes no sense. In such a world, where choice is a daily necessity, the restriction of political choice to vast portmanteau parties based on decaying classes is absurd. But it is harder to slough off the old system than it is to rid oneself of the troublesome union barons.

Present voting arrangements give British political power its freedom. It relieves ministers from the continental grind of getting policies agreed in committees with micro-parties which have been given a gratis of the major party's windpipe by commanding a few percentage points of the vote. It would be folly to ditch it, especially when it had just produced such a liberating majority.

Yet Mr Blair may do it. He has shown that his passion is for modernity. First-past-the-post is a grand old British piece of traditional flummery which underpins the elected dictatorship and gives an illusion of strength to political leaders who must be reminded of the fragility of their tenure. It is worth the risk of incorporation to have a chance to snatch that prize of Mr Ashdown is right. We should hope his famously grumpy party supports him.

John Lloyd is associate editor of the New Statesman



The party of orthodoxy

Labour has changed its policies, but not its habit of angry intolerance

The conversion of Saul to St Paul on the road to Damascus strikes the student of human nature differently from the theologian. Saul's belief changed, but Saul did not.

Saul stopped attacking Christians as a Jew, and Paul started attacking Judaism as a Christian. Whatever it was that Paul believed, he became gripped by an intense certainty that he was right, and filled with indignation against those who disagreed. He started to lay down the law. His instinct was authoritarian.

Bruce Anderson writes for *The Spectator*. If he had been chronicling the age of St Paul rather than of Tony Blair, he might have surveyed some of the views Paul had held and written something like this: "If we seek to understand the divergent stances Paul has taken on religion, we search in vain for any general principle." As it is, Mr Anderson finds himself assessing new Labour. "If," he writes (July 19) "we seek to understand the divergent stances which Labour has taken on cigarette-smoking and homosexuality, we search in vain for any general principle."

John Lloyd, my fellow *Times* columnist, sounds similarly puzzled. On this page on July 24 he notes "the growing list of pleasures that new Labour wishes to curtail, control or ban... hunting, shooting, smoking, drinking... on what other earthly pleasures does the cold eye of new Labour light? Ah, cars."

You could call this authoritarian, he suggests. But then Mr Lloyd turns his attention to the Government's more permissive attitude to homosexuality. This, he writes, "by contrast an unequivocal blow for liberty."

I suggest to Mr Anderson that there is no difficulty in finding a unifying general principle; and to Mr Lloyd that there is no contrast between Labour's attitudes to smoking and to homosexuality. In any survey of the party's approach to the personal habits of the citizenry, there is nothing puzzling, nothing to be explained. Labour has always been and remains a party of orthodoxy. Its interests are profoundly authoritarian. The huge change we have recently seen in the party is a change in the substance of Labour's orthodoxy. Orthodoxies change; but the habit of orthodoxy stays the same.

John Lloyd should not conclude that changes to the law on homosexuality are an unequivocal blow for

liberty. Liberty means letting people do what you believe may be wrong. The liberty to do what the Government thinks is right is a liberty Stalin would have been happy to accord.

New Labour does not believe homosexuality is wrong. This Government's altered attitude towards the expression of homosexual love reflects nothing more than a generational change in attitudes towards consensual sex. The view now fashionable is that physical and emotional love is good for people, so long as there is no "victim". Being good for people, it should not be punished or discouraged. Indeed it should be encouraged, and that is why those on the Left who have argued for the decriminalisation of homosexuality so often go on to make the case for promoting it — some believing that the State itself should do so.

To see this as a great blow for tolerance, a new openness to diversity, is a grave error. The people who want to put books extolling homosexuality into school libraries are the same people who want to remove books that accuse of encouraging "undesirable" attitudes. These people are not the standard-bearers of liberty; and those who rally to their banner believing it to be the banner of tolerance should beware. Those ready to raise up because they approve will be quick to tread you underfoot if ever they disapprove. Trust most in the protection of those who may hate what you do, yet respect your privacy and liberty to do it.

I am far from claiming that the Conservative Party offers any guarantee of such protection. Tories have their own PC, but they call it Victorian values. The flame of liberty burns fitfully among them and increasingly fitfully among Liberal Democrats. Liberty, paternalism and authoritarianism all have good pedigrees in the Tory party and the struggle between them is ceaseless. My purpose here is to point out that claims that liberty is winning in the Labour Party are misleading.

Consider Labour's mental anguish over abortion. The philosophical harbour offered to any libertarian in such matters is closed to a new Labour thinker. Those of us who believe in liberty find no difficulty — at the parliamentary level — in accepting that such an issue might be considered a matter of conscience by party whips. On the issue itself, we conclude that abortion might or might not be evil, but that the moral choice should be left to the mother.

A Blairite has difficulty with this, and Mr Blair shows signs of having difficulty with it himself. His instinct is to decide whether or not abortion is bad. If it is bad, his instinct is to try to put a stop to it. If it is not bad, then surely it is good? And many on the feminist Left do indeed take that view and would seek to facilitate abortion.

A Blairite's reflexive reaction to such questions is to "take a view" on whether to prohibit or promote. Once taken, this view should be a matter of party policy. That there are practical reasons why new Labour is unable to follow that reflex in this case lends a palpable unease to their whole consideration of the matter.

It is easier with sex and tobacco. New Labour genuinely believes smoking is harmful and homosexuality is not. There is, therefore, no contradiction in banning one and decriminalising the other, but both moves spring from an unspoken premise: if something is harmful, it ought to be stopped. Whole categories of behaviour which the Labour Party used to believe harmful have been reclassified and removed from the list. The profit motive, educational selection, nuclear weapons, strike-breaking... the roll call is extensive. Into the gaps they leave, new taboos are moving: sexism, racism, homophobia, smoking, acropops, noisy neighbours... but what remains is a principled determination to improve mankind by legislation.

And beneath that tone there is a darker undertone, quieter but persistent: a huge irritation and impatience

with dissent which threatens the project. I have watched the Labour Party in the Commons for 20 years now and I have to report that, for all the revolutionary change it has made to policy, the habit of angry intolerance towards dissent from within its ranks remains unchanged. The bright-eyed, designer-clad modern men and women who have crowded onto the Government benches since May 1 differ in so many ways from the crumpled, nicotine-stained trade-union-reared men who sat there 20 years ago, but they share this: the mentality of the gang.

There is no difficulty in explaining this. It arises firstly from the roots of the Labour movement in organised labour. The need for solidarity is paramount in any army, and that includes an industrial army fighting for its rights. Those who break the moral consensus are unconsciously bracketed with scab labour. But there is a second strand to the rope of new Labour's moral halter, and it is a Celtic strand. Gang mentality is a very Scottish phenomenon.

I see that John Haldane, Professor of Philosophy at St Andrews, writing here on Tuesday, has a nicer term for it: "moral community". Professor Haldane commends to us the idea that new Labour is a characteristically Scottish force, for "as one moves north, the soil of moral community grows deeper". Moral community regards the English (particularly in London) as giving excessive "emphasis to freedom and choice, as against habits of acceptance, self-sacrifice and duty".

Having some small experience of Scotland, and having long observed the parliamentary Labour Party at Westminster, I think Professor Haldane's suggestion is dead accurate: a somewhat Celtic spirit — and intolerance of what he calls "rootless, self-indulgent individualism" — does infuse this Government.

Can I tell him that as an Englishman, I find it odious? I shudder at the phrase he celebrates: "moral community". Not everyone will thank "the missionaries of St Columba" whom he commends, for sending south this type of priggish, sourly self-satisfied, net-curtain twinning, look-forward-to-the-day-when-the-good-Professor's-missionaries-go-home. They will shortly have their own Parliament in which to preach.

Is Dearing the end of Oxford?

Michael Beloff QC defends the idea of an elite university

What would Oxford want in the best of all possible worlds? It would want excellence of achievement, equality of opportunity, and a distribution of public moneys to reinforce its eminence across a range of research. It is by these ideals that we, no longer dreaming of Dearing among the spires but confronted with the real thing, will judge the Government's reaction to the massive report.

Dearing emerges at times of year when Oxford colleges are under graduate-free zones. They have been let for the vacation to the conference and tourist trade while the students are out in the workplace. The centrepiece of Dearing — annual tuition fees of £1,000 — may have been stigmatised as a breach of the principle of free higher education, but it only makes explicit the continuing erosion of student grants. Every week spent as a part-time sales assistant at some local superstore (to pay in turn for inter-railing in Eastern Europe), is a week lost to the student's academic preparation or revision.

There is nothing intrinsically offensive in the idea that students, whose degrees are passports to prosperity, should pay for the privilege. But any increase in cost to the student will inhibit applications from prospective entrants of low and middle-income earning parents: the proposed threshold for free tuition is set very low. We spend more time on my governing body discussing ways of widening our catchment area than on any other topic. Dearing's proposals will not help us — rather the reverse. Debt deterrents, for that reason alone, a graduate tax would have been a better option.

Unless there is a wholesale change in attitude so that the potential student (and his parents) will think the product worth buying, then Oxford risks becoming once again a redoubt of the rich. This risk is increased by the Government's recent decision to cut Oxford's grant increase to 1 per cent with its inevitable knock-on effect on student rents and allied charges. The Secretary of State's proposal for a supplementary hardship plan of £250 per year to those who need it does not substantially add to what the university and individual colleges already provide for the truly hard case.

The introduction of tuition fees is not by itself going to solve university cash crises — even if the Treasury was prepared to hypothecate the sums raised and give it all to the universities. There is a black hole in the proposals. It is unclear where the money which the poorest students will not have to pay, but which the universities will need, is to come from. (Top-up tuition fees are properly ruled out, but their absence requires some other source of funds.)

In the new diverse university system (Oxford, Redbrick, Plateglass, former polytechnic), while all universities are equal, some are more equal than others. So they should be. Higher education is worldwide. Britain needs world-class centres of excellence. Dearing is right to stress the importance of new technology for all universities, but wrong to set his face against an elite within it. It is vital not only that fees go towards university expenses, but also that they are not redistributed to the detriment of the best universities.

The academic community is constituted by both teachers and the taught. Reaction to Dearing has concentrated on the impact on students. The Government must also grasp the nettle of academic salaries. These are perilously low. The Dearing report recommends that Oxford college fees should be reviewed by ministers so as to ensure that extra funds represented "a good use of resources". While postponing the storming does not dissolve the clouds, any removal of public subsidy for the college fees would threaten the twin pillars of Oxford education, the collegiate system and tutorial by tuition. Direct and constant contact between don and student is, in my experience, especially effective. It is vital that Oxford should dispel any impression that it is "a fat cat university". Oxford is not seeking to be protected for privilege; it asks to be equipped for efficiency.

Those who say that its products still dominate the institutions of powers and influence in Britain might ask themselves whether this may not bear a relationship to the education which its graduates have received. We aim to give the best to those whom we have selected as the best — irrespective of where they come from. And we cannot do it by ourselves. The endowment of only a few colleges could withstand the withdrawal of subsidy for college fees. We already maximise the commercial exploitation of our premises — perhaps already at the expense of students who wish to remain in situ for the vacation.

Our task now is not to sell ourselves to the world, but to sell our university to the Government. Ministers cannot, surely, see Oxford's destiny as just another university, with its colleges ending their days as full-time conference centres.

The author is President of Trinity College, Oxford. Philip Howard's column will appear tomorrow.

Eating away

ATTITUDES among the Labour Government towards the taking of lunch grow ever more perverse. When they were first elected, it looked as though lunch would be abolished, with everyone forced to guzzle sandwiches and mineral water on the hoof à la Peter Mandelson, Milk Minister without Portfolio. Now there are reports of



And what does 60 years' interest on grandfather's overdraft amount to?

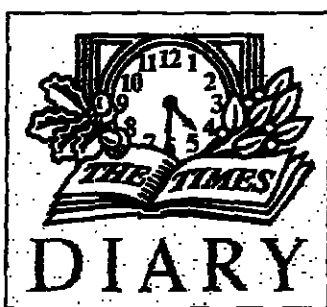
ever more Stalinist monitoring of the lunch hour.

One journalist recently set up lunch with a minister and rang up to confirm it with her private office on the day. Five minutes after receiving his confirmation, he received a call from the minister's departmental press office asking what questions he would be asking? Bang out of order, said the hack. It was unprecedented for a departmental press office to go nosing around over a lunch held on private lobby terms.

With the eye of No 10 looming over ministerial lives like the UFO over Washington in the posters for *Independence Day*, ministers and journalists are having to go to more elaborate means to keep their rendezvous secret.

One scam proving successful is to bypass government departments and telephone the ministers' researchers instead to arrange meetings. A restaurant can then be booked a safe distance from Westminster and the lunch held without it ever appearing in the official ministerial diary.

Lincoln's Inn went bananas on Tuesday night in tribute to Cap-



tain Malcolm Carver, who is retiring after 40 years as the Under-Treasurer at the Inns of Court. Talk centred on the Lord Chancellor's pot-and-kettle criticism of fat cat lawyers. George Carman, QC, one of the best paid and most successful lawyers, looked by turns indignant and woeful. As the evening wore on, he turned to his table and said: "What's so wrong with fat cats anyway?"

Flying low

WINTERS of pheasant-shooting are over for Lord Forte of Ripley, 88, founder of the Forte hotel group, who is asking £10 million for his 1,800-acre Surrey estate. Ryde Farm Estate in Ripley, 25 miles from London, includes 17 houses, an arable farming enter-

prise and a commercial dairy. The principal residence, decorated in the manner of a Forte Hotel, has a 60ft drawing-room, a 43ft pool and a quarry-tiled gun room.

Lord Forte bought the estate 35 years ago. There was only one problem with it. Even the politest members of his shooting parties could not help but grumble about birds flying only 4ft off the ground.

Storm, the London modelling agency behind Kate Moss, Carla Bruni and Iris Palmer, is opening a branch in Cape Town. "We'll be going for more conventional, healthy types," says a spokesman at the agency, founded in 1987 by Richard Branson and Sarah Doukas. "None of that English eccentricity." They might care to consult Earl Spencer, man about Cape Town, who was recently linked to Josie Borne, a South African model and walking advertisement for a life spent outdoors.

No change

THERE is a charming consistency to the conduct of Des Swayne, Conservative MP for New Forest West, who has been berating the Prime Minister at Question Time over the issue of Welsh devolution. A letter to the student newspaper of St Andrews University, published when



Key clients: Carole Caplin

Swayne was studying there in 1977, reads: "We would like to complain about the attitude of Des Swayne at practically every political meeting we have attended including SRC hecklings." Swayne's behaviour, the anonymous divinity student concludes, is quite simply "rude, nasty and brusque".

Working out

SINISTER voices are saying that Tessa Jowell, the Minister for Public Health, has signed up with the same personal trainer as Cherie Blair. Ms Jowell is said to be

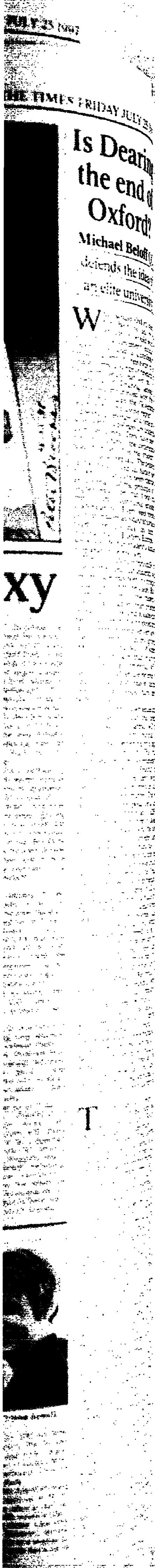


Keeping fit: Tessa Jowell

breaking sweat for £50 an hour with Carole Caplin, the former glamour model and rock singer-turned-physical trainer, who works at the Albany Fitness Centre, Regent's Park.

Some suspect Ms Jowell of using her gym time to catch up on No 10 gossip. Her press office at the Department of Health issues a blanket denial on the matter. One very senior leetard, however, recommends Miss Caplin as a woman to watch, saying: "Carole has a lot of MPs on her books."

P-H-S



A HARD BARGAIN

Scotland's Parliament should satisfy, but will not come cheap

Devolution was, famously, John Smith's "unfinished business". Tony Blair, notoriously, once compared a Scottish parliament to a parish council. The White Paper, *Scotland's Parliament*, published yesterday, brings devolution within Scots' grasp but, even if its proposals pass smoothly into law, that will not be the end of the business. The transfer of powers envisaged is significant, well beyond the parochial, but those powers are to be exercised within a framework of firm Westminster sovereignty.

The demand for a parliament in Scotland is greater than in Wales, and so are the powers to be devolved. Consequently, the potential difficulties and the need for careful remodelling of the Union are all the greater. If Labour is to create a settlement which endures then Scots must appreciate the nature of the new Union better than their ancestors did the treaty of 1707, which provoked discontent long before it won admirers. When Scots cast their votes in the referendum they should recognise that the establishment of their parliament comes at a price, and one which may grow over time.

The principled argument for Scottish devolution is, like the Scottish Secretary Donald Dewar, mature, respectable and persuasive. Scotland is the only nation with its own legal system but no legislature. The growth in administrative devolution over the past 112 years has given the Scottish Secretary formidable powers over his fellow countrymen and £14 billion to spend. An hour a month at Westminster and a peripatetic Grand Committee, with no Tory representation, are flimsy figleaves for such an exercise of proconsular power. A properly established Scottish parliament could ensure a level of executive accountability, legislative scrutiny and democratic legitimacy which the status quo cannot.

Moving from the high ground of principle, however, involves negotiating boggy territory. The White Paper provides a sure guide through certain constitutional quagmires but it is, as yet, an incomplete map.

The most prominent problem raised so far, the West Lothian question, is tackled as effectively as political realities allow. The potential difficulty for a Labour Government, dependent on Scottish MPs, legislating for England when it does not enjoy a majority south of the border is mitigated by the promise of a boundary review which will reduce Scottish representation.

The path to resolving other areas of possible friction is not so obvious. The White Paper states that the current level of Treasury spending in Scotland will survive, as will the post of Scottish Secretary. But how long will the Treasury tolerate the status quo when a Scottish parliament can levy its own taxes? Will the English meekly acquiesce when they realise Scots can enjoy lower taxes at their expense? What will the Scottish Secretary do when almost all his old powers are exercised by the executive in a Scottish parliament? What muscle will he have at Cabinet level with a tiny budget, shrunken secretariat and, very possibly, a parliament in Edinburgh to which he is ideologically opposed?

The inevitable diminution in the influence of the Scottish Secretary is more than one man's problem. To take just two issues, the EU and oil taxation, policy will be decided around a Cabinet table where Scotland's voice is weaker. A parliament will be more representative of Scottish opinion than any one minister but what use will that be when it cannot always make representations where it counts?

Entering caveats should not be equated with erecting obstacles. It is for Scotland to decide how best its political identity finds expression. The search for greater autonomy within the Union has been the Grail quest of Scottish politics for the past hundred years and this White Paper is a bold and honest attempt to bring it to a happy conclusion. Scots must, however, recognise that greater autonomy in Edinburgh is inevitably offset by less influence in England. It is as well to recognise that now, lest resentment sour a Union which has benefited both.

A CHANGE OF PRIORITIES

Ministers will not be judged by how much they spend

All new governments come into power determined to rationalise public spending. Few achieve their goal. But if the steamroller of government expenditure can be redirected just a little, it is worth the try. And the first year is the best opportunity to attempt it.

When one party has been in power for 18 years and another takes over, there must be scope for reallocation of money, both within and between departments, to reflect changed priorities. Ministers can also question whether spending in their departments achieves what it is supposed to achieve. That is the rationale behind the Government's comprehensive spending review, the terms of reference for which were published yesterday for each department.

Although the Conservatives held fundamental spending reviews, this is the first time that all departments have been asked to examine their operations simultaneously. That element of competition may spur ministers on, particularly since the reward will be approval from the Prime Minister and the Chancellor. They know that they will be judged on the savings that they find. They will also have no excuse not to throw themselves into the task. Because public spending levels for the coming year have been inherited from the Conservatives, ministers will not be distracted by having to make a bid in the annual spending round.

These factors should help to combat the countervailing pressure from officials in their departments, who judge the success of ministers by the amount of money that they manage to extract from the Treasury.

Gordon Brown and his Chief Secretary, Alistair Darling, are trying to persuade ministers not to see themselves as ambassadors for their departments. This will be hard, but not perhaps impossible in the early months of a new administration.

Dismantling the Leviathan and reassembling it more efficiently demands that searching questions be put. First, ministers will have to work out their objectives and how progress towards them can be measured and achieved. Then they will have to examine whether the current methods of delivering them are working — and if not, why not. Finally, there is the question of whether departments could achieve the same results more cheaply, and if so, how.

One of the few advantages of inheriting a tight spending regime is that ministers have already been forced to be imaginative and to challenge their assumptions. Thus, for instance, David Blunkett has accepted the need for students to contribute towards their tuition fees, a notion that would have been anathema to a Labour politician not so long ago.

This exercise will be a big test to a Cabinet of uneven quality. It will mark out those who have managed the transition from Opposition to Government, and those who have not. But if a reordering of expenditure can ever be achieved, it is worth trying now, before what the Treasury calls "departmentalitis" sets in. The old ways will doubtless return, but Mr Blair is right to take advantage of the vigour of his new administration before they do.

TEARS IN ROME

Italians demonstrate their opposition to the death penalty

In scenes as emotional as those that surrounded the Milan memorial service for Gianni Versace, hundreds of Italians mourned another death yesterday morning. They expressed their grief outside the American Embassy in Rome, and in the Campo dei Fiori, at the site where Giordano Bruno, philosopher and astronomer, was burnt at the stake for heresy 397 years previously. Similar vigils were held in other places, notably Palermo, a city that lost its most recent honorary citizen that night.

The object of this outpouring of emotion was not an eminent figure or national hero. Joseph O'Dell was a convicted criminal executed by lethal injection thousands of miles away in the state of Virginia. O'Dell had no connection with Italy. Despite that, his cause was adopted by newspapers and politicians across the country.

The Italian Prime Minister, Romano Prodi, personally petitioned President Clinton for a commuted sentence. The Mayor of Palermo visited Richmond, Virginia, to ask Governor George Allen to spare the condemned man's life. Their efforts had been supported by the Pope and Mother Teresa. It was to no avail.

This crusade says much about Italy and the attitudes of Italians. In most European states capital punishment has been abolished at the behest of elites over the objections of popular opinion. Not so Italy, where a combination of Catholic teaching and revulsion over the deployment of state-sanctioned

death during the fascist dictatorship (especially in Abyssinia and Albania), saw the instrument abolished shortly after Mussolini's own execution. That decision is still supported by an overwhelming majority.

O'Dell was not the first American on death row to be adopted by Italians. This affair acquired a special standing because of newspaper reports that highlighted doubts over the DNA evidence used against him. But most Italians would have opposed the sentence even if O'Dell's guilt had been proved beyond all possible contention. The entire US judicial system was portrayed as harsh and uncompromising. The Governor, it was alleged, had refused clemency to advance his own electoral ambitions. Those accounts might have exaggerated the degree of uncertainty in these circumstances.

The outcry also sheds an unusual light on Italian-American relations. The American constitutional apparatus is widely admired by Italians who hold a dim view of their own politicians and government. The energy and enterprise of US culture is also universally appreciated. That the same society, normally so advanced, can deploy the death penalty — and with such apparent enthusiasm — is regarded with amazement as well as abhorrence. Italians are quietly proud of their own sense of compassion and forgiveness in these matters. In this respect, Rome perceives itself as somewhat superior to Richmond. The execution of O'Dell will reinforce that belief.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Dearing's 'tough truths' on tuition fees and student debt

From Dr Kenneth Jason

Sir, With such a vast increase in the number of school leavers going on to university, it is little wonder that the Government has been forced to make them pay for their tuition (reports and leading article, July 24). Twenty or thirty years ago the country could comfortably afford to invest in the brightest gaining a higher education to ensure its future as one of the world's top industrial and technological nations.

If this expansion in higher education were truly beneficial, one would expect to see the highest increases in subjects such as physics. This has clearly not been the case and in fact a few established universities have been forced to close their physics departments. The majority of the expansion has been in pseudo-academic subjects such as media studies, in institutions that really have no right to be called universities.

If students are required to pay for tuition, it will force them to look closely at whether they really need to go to university and whether the course they do has any real value. It is a pity that to restore balance to higher education diligence and hard work are to be replaced by fees.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH JASON,
3 Linksway, Holders Hill Road, NW4.
kennethj@ort.com
July 24.

From the General Secretary of the Association of University Teachers

Sir, I welcome the commitment by the Secretary of State, David Blunkett ("The tough truths of Dearing", July 24), that the Government's proposals will mean more money for universities, and that the savings will be used in higher education. What is raised in higher education must be spent in higher education, or the political row with new Labour supporters will echo for years.

I would also like to challenge your point (leading article, July 21) that it is well established that too much is spent in Britain on its universities at the expense of its schools.

According to the most recent statistics from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the only education sector in the UK where spending per pupil or student was above the OECD average was in pre-primary schools. In all the other sectors — primary, secondary and tertiary — our spending was below our competitors' averages. For example, direct spending per UK tertiary student in 1993 was \$3,241 (£4,900) — 15 per cent below the OECD average.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TRIESMAN,
General Secretary,
Association of University Teachers,
United House,
9 Pembroke Road, W11,
July 23.

From Mrs June Brough

Sir, The main justification for charging tuition fees to students is that graduates earn higher than average salaries. The Government has said that students will be expected to take out loans to cover the cost. If students are expected to pay for the cost of their tuition from their own future earnings, why are those students from families with incomes below the £16,000 threshold not required to pay? Are their expectations lower?

Yours faithfully,
JUNE BROUGH,
43 Marshwood Croft,
Halesowen, West Midlands.
j.m.brough@bham.ac.uk
July 24.

From Mrs Gill Muncey

Sir, Surely one outcome of the withdrawal of maintenance grants for higher education students must be a review of the length of the university teaching year. At the University of Sussex the 96/97 terms only lasted for 30 weeks in total — leaving a ridiculously long 22 weeks' vacation over the year.

The University of Buckingham already fits degree courses into two years and this practice ought to be extended. The sooner students can get into employment and start earning

and supporting themselves, the better all round. As well as minimising their living-expense debt they can pay it off while they are young and less likely to be married with family responsibilities.

Yours faithfully,
GILL MUNCEY,
7 Petrons Lane,
Steyning, West Sussex.
gmuncey@fastnet.co.uk

From the Principal of Concord College

Sir, I much enjoyed today's article by Libby Purves, "University challenges", on the implications of the Dearing report.

Now that UK students are to be required to pay tuition fees, can they and their parents expect regular progress reports? The first that parents hear about an unsatisfactory performance is when the student has lost his place. Overseas students' parents, who pay much higher fees, have long resented being kept in the dark.

University tutors will say that the students are adults and that the contractual relationship is between the student and the university. But universities do report to company sponsors and parents will soon be in the same financial relationship.

Parental involvement at an early stage could help to reduce examination failure and the waste that this entails.

Yours sincerely,
A. L. MORRIS,
Principal, Concord College,
Acton Burnell Hall,
Shrewsbury, Shropshire,
July 23.

From Mr Tom Detre

Sir, Tony Blair, as part of his election campaign, put great emphasis on education, education, education. However, it is only now that the small print has emerged: subject to status.

Yours sincerely,
TOM DETRE,
16 Littleton Crescent,
Harrow, Middlesex,
July 24.

Voluntary euthanasia

From Mr Russel Ogden

Sir, In his condemnation of Dr Michael Irwin for practising euthanasia, Dr Stuart Horner of the BMA's medical ethics committee shows that he is out of touch with the views of the majority of society and many who suffer from terminal illness (report, July 21).

As an ethnographer I have interviewed scores of terminally ill people who approve of voluntary euthanasia as well as the "back street" euthanasia which helps them to die.

I am astonished by Dr Horner's assertion that he believes the General Medical Council and the police would be failing in their duty if they did not look into these allegations. Should Dr Irwin be jailed for life, as the current odious law obliges? What is just or ethical in a criminal law that makes no distinction between the consensual killing of a dying person and the murder of someone who wishes to live?

Dr Horner, it seems to me, takes his moral guidance from the blunt rule of law. I regard Dr Irwin, on the other hand, as informed by compassion, understanding and a profound respect for the right to self-determination.

Yours sincerely,
R. OGDEN,
University of Exeter,
Department of Sociology,
Armed Building,
Rennes Drive, Exeter, Devon.

From Dr Elizabeth S. B. Wilson

Sir, One of the regular arguments against voluntary euthanasia ad-

vanced by the British Medical Association is that its legalisation would destroy the "doctor/patient relationship" of trust, as doctors are known to be bound to save life and not take it away. What balderdash this is.

A physician's paramount duty is to care for his, or her, patient with skill, compassion and integrity. In my view this includes complying with their wishes at the end of life, even if this means their death occurs days, weeks or months before so-called "nature" eventually supervenes.

To describe the death of someone in, intensive care, for example, as "natural" is to stretch the meaning of words beyond their limit, as is Dr Horner's use of the term "execution" in relation to physician-assisted suicide.

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH S. B. WILSON,
11 Westbourne Gardens, Glasgow 12,
July 22.

From Dr Richard Gordon

Sir, How much easier was life, and death, before people started striking attitudes and forming associations about ethical problems.

Some 50 years ago, as a newly qualified houseman with a tortured conscience, I ventured to kill off my first patient. I instantly and solemnly told the ward sister: "I've just turned off the drip on No. 16." "Oh, yes, doctor," she said, "that patient's already been dead for half an hour."

I am, etc.

RICHARD GORDON,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2,
July 21.

English in India

From Mr Anthony Read

Sir, Nayantra Sahgal (interview, July 23) says it was an absurdity that the British should have encouraged Western education in India, since this "sowed the seeds of our dissatisfaction". In fact, the sowing of such seeds was deliberate, started as early as 1835 by Lord Macaulay, who stated in his *Minute on Indian Education* that "the great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European [i.e. English] literature and science among the natives of India". He concluded that "Self-knowledge will lead to self-rule, and that would be the proudest day in British history."

Although it took 112 years for Mac-

aulay's seeds to reach fruition, their growth was largely responsible for making the British Raj unique in colonial and imperial history, helping to shape such men as Mrs Sahgal's uncle, Jawaharlal Nehru. It also fostered an otherwise inexplicable mutual affection, which made August 14, 1947, a proud day not only for India and Pakistan, but also for Britain.

Somehow, that affection even managed to survive the shameful tragedy that followed a botched and scrambled partition, so that we can all share in celebrating its fiftieth anniversary next month.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY READ,
7 Cedar Chase,
Taplow, Maidenhead, Berkshire,
July 24.

EU and Estonia

From Ms Monica S. Staaf

Sir, Dr Graham Smith (letter, July 22; see also letters, July 24) claimed that Estonia is mistreating its Russian residents by requiring them to pass an Estonian language test as a prerequisite of citizenship.

It is not surprising that few ethnic Russians speak Estonian. The Soviet government originally encouraged them to move to Estonia as a means of eradicating the cultural and linguistic identity of the Estonian people. To fulfil this goal the Soviets also forced native speakers of Estonian, like my family, to learn Russian in school.

Fortunately, the current Estonian Government is far removed from the former Soviet government: instead of facing deportation, prison or torture, ethnic Russians have the right to work in Estonia and travel freely. However, if they wish to claim the full privileges of citizenship, ethnic Russians and other foreigners must be able to read the language that appears on the ballot.

How many other countries would show such generosity to its former oppressors?

Yours sincerely,
MONICA S. STAAF,
13 Thorncroft, Larkfield,
Englefield Green, Surrey.

Use of Internet by extremist groups

From Dr Phillip Hallam-Baker

Sir, Your report (July 18) that anti-Semitic and far-right groups, hit by declining numbers, have resorted to seeking international support on the Internet, thereby exposing themselves to scrutiny by law enforcement agencies and other opponents.

The implication that hate groups have had their Internet sites wiped out by "hackers" is a worrying one. Despite having been active in the World Wide Web security research community for five years, I am not aware of any such case.

The tone of your report suggests that such vigilante censorship is an appropriate method of dealing with these groups, but you do not mention that such activities are criminal when carried out from the UK and most other countries.

Those inconvenienced are in any case often not the intended victim. Presumably any unpopular or controversial view could be silenced in a similar manner. Enlightened liberal causes are at least as likely to be attacked.

Hate groups marginalise themselves when they use arguments transparently based on lies. It is difficult to sustain a claim that the Holocaust did not occur, when rebutted by the Nazis' own words at the Nuremberg trials linked to online texts of the actual transcripts.

Yours,
PHILLIP HALLAM-BAKER,
MIT Laboratory for
Artificial Intelligence,
545 Technology Square,
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139.
hallam@ai.mit.edu
July 18.

Word perfect

From Mr G. D. Ashley

Sir, Today, at different times whilst listening to the radio, I have heard the descriptions "computer literate" and "computer illiterate" on at least six occasions. It would seem to a person of lowly scientific training that the words "computerate" and "incomputerate" would fulfil these functions more succinctly.

Yours faithfully
(alas incomputerately),
G. D. ASHLEY,
27a Westgate,
Tickhill, Doncaster, South Yorkshire,
July 16.

Black redstarts

From Mr David J. Montier

Sir, No doubt the birds reported by Scrivener ("Inns and Ours", Law, July 22) as nesting at the Royal Courts of Justice were black redstarts, rather than redstarts, their rural relatives.

In the London area, black redstarts will set up territories in a variety of urban or industrial habitats, and records of nesting birds or singing males this summer have come from the millennium exhibition site at Greenwich, Whitehall, Borough High Street and from the roof of the Hippodrome Theatre in Leicester Square.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. MONTIER
(Editor, *London Natural History Society Ornithological Bulletin*),
Eyebrook, Oldfield Road,
Bickley, Bromley, Kent,
July 22.

Sporting psalm

From Mr Anthony Bosanquet

Sir, Our church congregation this morning much enjoyed the singing of Tate and Brady's version of Psalm 42: "As pants the hart for cooling streams, when heated in the chase".

I found myself wondering whether, like the now abandoned (and wholly unmentioned) verse of *All things bright and beautiful* about the rich man in his castle and the poor man at the gate, this marvellous hymn (to say nothing of the psalm) is shortly destined to join the ranks of the politically incorrect.

I shared this thought with an old friend after the service. "My favourite hymn", he said. Is nothing sacred?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BOSANQUET,
Dingestow Court, Monmouth,
July 20.

Close of play

From Professor Emeritus Herbert H. Huxley

Sir, In his statement concerning his resignation (report, July 22), the Dean of Lincoln, the Very Reverend Brandon Jackson, seems obsessed with cricket imagery, speaking of his decision "to declare the innings closed" and to seek "other grounds with more favourable wickets".

Clearly he has no use for Sir Henry Newbolt (1862-1933):
Play up! play up! and play the game!
He seems more attuned to Andrew Lang (1844-1912):
I am the batsman and the ball,
I am the bowler and the ball.
The umpire, the pavilion cat,
The roller, pitch, and stumps, and all.

Yours sincerely,
H. H. HUXLEY,
12 Dervent Close, Cambridge,
July 22.

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**IN ALAN DINE MICK
AND PHILIP BASSETT**

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THE TIMES

2

INSIDE SECTION

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BUSINESS EDITOR Patience Wheatcroft

FRIDAY JULY 25 1997

The different faces — and jobs — of Sir Colin Marshall



Man for the jobs: Sir Colin with Philip Cushing, chief executive of Incheape.



meeting Director-General Adair Turner and Gordon Brown, the Chancellor, at the CBI.



with Bob Ayling, chief executive at BA.

By JON ASHWORTH
ANOTHER day, another board meeting for Sir Colin Marshall, who yesterday added to his impressive collection of directorships.

Sir Colin, President of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), and a man with a penchant for red ties, has been appointed chairman-designate of Siebe, the UK engineering group. He succeeds Barrie Stephens, who steps down as chairman next year after presiding over years of spectacular growth. Siebe's shares, 27p in 1993, closed at £10.15 yesterday.

Sir Colin's succession has been planned with care, so as not to frighten his secretary. He joins the board in January, but fully succeeds Mr Stephens in May, coinciding with the end of his two-year term as CBI president. This aside, he is hardly lacking in appointments (or directors' fees), earning £267,000 last year as non-executive

chairman of British Airways, and adorning multifarious boards. Sir Colin, who will be 64 in November, is non-executive chairman of Incheape, deputy chairman of British Telecommunications, and a non-executive director of HSBC Holdings. He is also a director of the New York Stock

Exchange and of Qantas, the Australian airline. Speaking from his office in London's Berkeley Square yesterday, Sir Colin said he thrived in his various roles. "I find that under present circumstances I'm able to cope, I think, reasonably well. I'm a person who has been accustomed to

putting in quite long hours, and I'm perfectly happy and perfectly healthy to keep on doing it. And I enjoy doing it." The CBI role, for which Sir Colin is not paid, takes up "quite a fair bit" of his time. Many of his evenings are taken up with speaking engagements.

Arnault digs in on drinks merger

By DOMINIC WALSH

BERNARD ARNAULT, the LVMH chief who controls more than 10 per cent of Guinness and Grand Metropolitan, said yesterday he was determined to thwart the planned £24 billion merger rather than compromise his stand.

M. Arnault said the principle of his proposal, which envisages a separately quoted company combining LVMH's Moët Hennessy with the drinks arms of Guinness and GrandMet, was "not negotiable". However, it appeared last night that the two British companies may be able to push through the merger even if M. Arnault tries to block it.

The only element he was open to discussion on was the level of LVMH's stake in the new drinks company, put at a hefty 35 per cent in his scheme.

This week, there have been suggestions that Guinness and GrandMet, to be renamed GMG Brands after the merger, would be happy to pursue a three-way drinks tie-up provided the new business remained a subsidiary of GMG.

But M. Arnault, in London yesterday to gain support from institutional shareholders, said: "It does not make sense to give up control of Moët Hennessy and get a minority stake in an unquoted company."

He accepted that a collapse of the merger would cause shares in both British companies to fall. "I'm never happy to see the price of shares go down, but we are prepared to do what we have to do."

The merger proposal put forward by Guinness and GrandMet, taking in Pillsbury food, Guinness Brewing and Burger King, made no sense, he reiterated. His own proposal, submitted to GMG last week, argues that food, restaurants and brewing should be spun off as individually quoted com-

panies. Combining the three drinks companies would result in additional annual cost savings of £65 million over and above the £175 million identified by GMG.

M. Arnault said he would only agree to the GMG merger if there was a binding agreement that they would be spun off within a short period of time, possibly a year. However, he said he had been advised that such a promise would be impossible for Guinness and GrandMet to give, as it would require shareholder approval.

In the next few days, Guinness and GrandMet will issue a formal response to M. Arnault. However, most analysts expect its line to vary little from the initial response which dismissed the Frenchman's scheme as "a complicated and costly break-up" that would give him "back-door control without paying a premium".

Such a response looks likely to have grave consequences. "We are open to discussion. But if the management of Guinness and GrandMet does not agree we will have to adjust our position," said M. Arnault. The clear implication was that he would instruct BZW, the broker, to raise LVMH's stake in GrandMet to closer to the 25 per cent needed to block the merger.

On Tuesday, he raised it to 11.05 per cent and has now cut his Guinness stake to 12.3 per cent. Last night, however, one analyst pointed out that by altering the terms of the merger, it could be pushed through with just 51 per cent of GrandMet shareholder support.

But LVMH said: "However you look at it, someone with a 25 per cent stake is calling the shots."

Commentary, page 25



Elizabeth Forsyth, who is to seek damages from Polly Peck, at the High Court yesterday.

Forsyth to seek damages from PPI administrator

By JON ASHWORTH

ELIZABETH FORSYTH, former aide to Asil Nadir, the fugitive businessman, was planning her business comeback yesterday after the High Court threw out a long-running civil action against her.

Mrs Forsyth, 60, was cleared to seek damages from the administrators of Polly Peck International (PPI), the defunct fruits-to-electronics group, which was criticised for failing to lift a freezing order over her bank accounts.

Deloitte & Touche, the joint PPI administrators, said on Wednesday that it was dropping the action against Mrs

Forsyth, who served ten months in prison after being convicted of handling £400,000 in stolen PPI funds. Her conviction was quashed in March but the administrators initially decided to continue the civil action.

Mr Justice Evans-Lombe, the presiding judge, said yesterday that after Mrs Forsyth's conviction was quashed the administrators should have taken a "rapid decision" on whether to release the injunction and discontinue the proceedings against her.

Mark Blackett-Ord, representing Mrs Forsyth, told the

court that it was an "abuse of process" to obtain the injunction and not proceed with it, and there was "no justification" for the six-month delay.

The judge ordered the administrators to pay Mrs Forsyth's legal costs on a punitive indemnity basis and ordered an inquiry into any damages she might have suffered because of the delay in lifting the injunction.

Mrs Forsyth said after the hearing: "At last I shall be able to get on with my life." She added that she would now seek work in the financial services sector or with a trust fund.

SIB warns City firms over pay

By JASON NISSE

THE Securities and Investments Board, which will take charge of all financial regulation next year, has warned City firms that they must review their pay structures to avoid a repeat of scandals like the pension mis-selling or Barings. Sir Andrew Large, who retires as SIB chairman next week, believes that in areas like derivatives and selling life assurance, massive bonus payments have contributed to problems costing City firms hundreds of millions of pounds.

Paying life salesmen bonuses to sell pensions has led to firms selling inappropriate policies to thousands of people.

In a consultation paper issued yesterday on the responsibilities of senior management, the SIB proposes that City firms give details of the responsibility of each executive. These structures will be reviewed regularly

by the SIB and it will recommend changes if it does not think internal controls are strong enough. The SIB has also drawn up a list of 11 issues senior managers should consider when running firms. These include recruitment, pay and understanding the business areas in which the firm operates. The SIB is not saying what is good and bad practice, but will clamp down on firms that pay bonuses for short-term deals that might go wrong in the future.

"We are not being prescriptive about remuneration arrangements," Sir Andrew said. "But they can affect behaviour, so it is important for firms and investors that any bonus systems which are set up do not inadvertently corrupt a firm's internal controls."

Commentary, page 25

Economists wary of early rate rise

By ALASDAIR MURRAY AND PHILIP BASSETT

THE Bank of England should resist making another immediate rate rise, a group of economists said yesterday.

The shadow monetary policy committee, set up to monitor the Bank's new monetary policy committee, said that after three consecutive rises it is time to pause and reassess the direction of monetary policy.

Committee members — who include Professor Tim Congdon, Professor

Patrick Minford and Sir Alan Walters — did not rule out the need for interest rate rises later in the year, but said that the exchange rate was "an important consideration" at the moment and that the impact of windfall payouts was likely to be only temporary.

The committee's stance was backed by the Confederation of British Industry, which described the prospect of further rate rises as "unwelcome" as evidence begins to emerge that the strong pound is hurting exporters. ICI yesterday said that sterling's strength

would knock about £150 million off profits this year, with two thirds of the loss arising from a fall in exports.

The CBI's latest industrial trends survey showed export confidence at its lowest for 17 years, and export orders falling at their fastest rate since October 1991. Export orders are expected to continue to fall over the next four months, though at a slower rate. CBI analysts believe that companies are adjusting to the high pound by reducing profit margins in order to maintain market share. The pound

closed at DM3.0625 and \$1.6732 yesterday.

The widening in the trade deficit predicted by the CBI survey has yet to emerge in official data. The global deficit for May narrowed to £508 million, compared with £989 million in April, boosted by a £76 million surplus with EU countries. However, the deficit for non-EU countries in June, grew to £713 million, mainly because of a fall in exports.

Economists said it is only a matter of time before the trade balance declines.

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Society rejects rebel calls for new vote

By ADAM JONES

THE Nationwide Building Society yesterday ruled out a referendum on becoming a bank amid anger from some members who argue that the issue has not been satisfactorily considered.

The society also said that £1.3 billion was deposited in accounts last month as branches were besieged by windfall speculators.

On Wednesday, candidates seeking election to the board on a conversion platform were resoundingly defeated by an average of about 950,000 votes to 350,000. Nationwide said the vote was an endorsement of mutual status since the would-be directors had made conversion their only platform.

At the annual meeting in London yesterday, Charles Nunn, chairman, said the debate was over. However, some of the 522 members at the meetings called for a straight vote on conversion. One said: "We had a vote that was for directors, not conversion."

Dissenters said that many had voted against the five pro-conversion candidates because they thought that they would not be suitable board members and not necessarily because of a belief in mutualism.

Michael Hardern, the freelance author leading a pro-conversion lobby group, has been criticised for erratic behaviour. Yesterday, he left the meeting early saying that he was bored. He said it was likely that he would try again next year, claiming Nationwide had waged a "foul" campaign against him.

After Mr Hardern publicly renounced his pro-conversion stance, the board wrote to members at a cost of £1 million to try to change the minds of previously sympathetic voters. Mr Hardern later returned to his original views.

Other members said that the vote was a powerful reminder of Nationwide's roots in the co-operative movement.

The Nationwide is involved in talks with the Government that could result in secondary legislation to make building societies less vulnerable to the carpet-bagging mayhem that forced it to close its doors temporarily to new depositors.



Charles Miller Smith is surprised at the quality and size of new customer contacts at ICI following the £4.7bn Unilever acquisitions.

Acquisitions spur ICI in face of first-half profits collapse

By PAUL DURMAN

ICI said the speciality chemicals businesses recently acquired from Unilever for £4.7 billion are already attracting new customers because of the change in ownership.

The four Unilever businesses, including the US-based National Starch, had previously found it difficult to win contracts from Unilever's rivals such as Procter & Gamble and Colgate-Palmolive. While Charles Miller Smith, ICI's chief executive, declined to comment on these

two companies, he said the group was "surprised by the quality and size" of the new customer contacts. He said: "Some customers are saying they will buy because [the Unilever businesses] are now part of ICI."

The Unilever deal is one of three big moves that have transformed ICI's business. The intention is to reduce the company's exposure to the industrial chemicals cycle, and to enable it to deliver steady profits growth.

Weak chemical prices in ICI's polyester and nitro-

divisions — which are being sold to DuPont in a £1.8 billion deal announced last week — contributed to a collapse in first-half profits from £367 million to £160 million before tax and exceptional items. The group's second-quarter profit was down from £165 million to £95 million. The polyester and nitrochemicals businesses swung from a £42 million profit to a £49 million loss on substantially reduced sales of £669 million (£553 million).

ICI was also badly hit by the strength of the pound, which cost it £90 million. Alan Spall,

chief financial officer, said he expects the currency impact will have risen to £150 million by the end of the year.

The company has maintained its interim dividend at 12.5p a share, which will be paid as a foreign income dividend. Mr Spall expressed ICI's concern about the Government's proposed abolition of "funds" and the ending of tax credits on dividend income. He said: "Some levers have been pulled the richest effect of which, two or three years down the track, have not been thought through because

there has not been a proper debate." He said ICI was very worried about the impact on pension schemes.

Paints, which includes Dulux, was a rare bright spot, improving profits from £63 million to £68 million. The acrylics and polyurethane businesses saw profits tumble from £82 million to £42 million. The industrial chemicals division suffered an £80 million fall in profits to £55 million, again blamed on export and pricing difficulties.

Commentary, page 25

Consumer warning on gas competition

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Gas Consumers Council yesterday gave a warning that the industry might not be ready for the extension of domestic gas competition in Scotland and the North East by the November deadline.

It said that after talks with the regulator it was not convinced that the system was sufficiently robust to deal with the large numbers of people expected to switch suppliers.

Sue Slipman, director of the council, said: "By pushing forward the date of competition, the regulator risks taking the whole concept of gas

competition into disrepute. GCC wants the right balance between early competition, which benefits all consumers and ensures that procedures are of high quality and lead to minimal disruption when consumers transfer."

Two million households in southern England can buy gas from competing suppliers already.

Eileen Marshall, of Ofgas, rejected the criticism. She said: "We are absolutely confident we can deliver competition and deal with the issues that the GCC has raised."

Kingfisher set to swoop on French takeover target



Mulcahy: statement

KINGFISHER, the retail conglomerate, is considering buying the 74 per cent it does not already own of BUT, the French furniture and electrical retailer, for about £225 million (Sarah Cunningham writes).

The UK group, which owns Woolworths, Comet, B&Q and the French electricals retailer market leader Darty, was forced to make a statement by the French stock exchange after a sharp rise in BUT's shares. They were suspended on Wednesday at £335 (about £32).

Kingfisher, where Sir Geof-

frey Mulcahy is chief executive, said yesterday that it would pay "a price not exceeding 300 francs per share". It also said that it intended to make no further statements about a deal until mid-September.

Kingfisher said it is in talks with the Venturini family, which owns just over 30 per cent of the company. It is also investigating the possibility of then making a *garantie de concours* offer, which remaining shareholders would have to accept.

Tempus, page 26

Barclays employees vote to take action

BARCLAYS BANK faces the threat of industrial action after two strike ballots over pay. Members of Unifi, which balloted more than 30,000 Barclays workers, voted by 67 per cent in favour of action short of a strike. However, members of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) voted by 53 per cent in favour of a walkout. The unions claim that the performance-linked pay system would mean a pay freeze for 25,000 employees.

Bifu's Barclays committee is pressing for a two-day strike. The union's executive will decide on action shortly. Jim Lowe, assistant secretary, said: "We want a short sharp campaign that causes the least disruption to customers but gets the message over to Barclays top management." Paul Snowball, general secretary of Unifi, predicted that industrial action was "almost inevitable". A spokesman for Barclays said the bank was pleased that the majority of union members had voted against strike action.

Recovery at Philips

PHILIPS, the Dutch electronics group, enjoyed a sharp recovery in profits in the second quarter. Pre-tax profits rose from £85 million to £200 million in the three months to June 30. Jan Hommen, finance director, said: "We are operating our facilities at a very high rate of capacity. Demand is excellent for the products that we are associated with, especially the consumer products and also the multimedia chips are doing extremely well."

Pilkington's tough time

PILKINGTON, the glass manufacturer, said that difficult European trading conditions in the second half of last year have continued into the first quarter of this year. At the annual meeting, shareholders were told that glass prices had risen from their low point at the end of March but remained "relatively subdued". The company said a big restructuring of its European automotive glazing business is under way. It involves a 20 per cent reduction in its European workforce.

Zeneca's drug forecast

ZENECA, the pharmaceuticals group, said it does not expect fresh difficulties securing further regulatory approvals for its new asthma drug, in spite of health problems that some US users have suffered. Zeneca has told US doctors that a "handful" of the 250,000 to 300,000 Americans on Accolate tablets have had symptoms including breathing difficulties and heart problems. Zeneca suggests they may arise because severe asthma sufferers cut their intake of other medications.

Ted Baker's smart start

SHARES in Ted Baker, the fashion company, went to a 4½p premium in first-day trading yesterday. Charterhouse Tilney placed 19.26 million shares with 40 institutions at 135p each. They ended the day at 139½p. Ray Kelvin, founder and chief executive of the company, is keeping 45 per cent. He took a £3 million one-off payment before the float. The total of shares in circulation is 41.26 million. At the placing price, the market capitalisation was £55.7 million.

Feature, page 27

Brokers' past on screen

REGULATORS in New York are to put the disciplinary record of all US stockbrokers on the Internet. The National Association of Securities Dealers Regulation said investors can learn about their brokers' backgrounds on its website, at www.nasdr.com. The information, already classed as "public", is at present available only through a process involving written petitions. The association keeps tabs on more than 540,000 registered brokers and 5,500 brokerages.

Higher Irish tax take

BUOYANT tax returns in 1996, up more than 1tr£1 billion (£901 million) from the previous year, provided some relief for the Irish Government yesterday as it continued to grapple with the effect of sterling's strength on the Irish pound. The Department of Finance, in its annual economic review, also published yesterday, has revised upwards many of its forecasts for 1997 growth. It forecasts gross national product to rise 6.5 per cent instead of 5.5 per cent.

Pru ScotAm go-ahead

MARGARET BECKETT, President of the Board of Trade, said that she has decided on the information at present before her, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Director General of Fair Trading, not to refer the proposed acquisition by Prudential Corporation of Scotland Amicable Life Assurance Society and its subsidiaries to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Prudential shares yesterday rose 13p to close at 595p.

New Clydeport chief

CLYDEPORT, the Glasgow port and property services group, has appointed a new chief executive with no ports experience in the wake of losing both its managing director and executive chairman over the past six months. Tom Allison, 49, will join the firm in September. Mr Allison is currently a director of CSC Forest Products, a joint venture between Glunz and Hann based in Sterling with annual turnover of around £250 million and 1,300 employees.

Surprise drop at NAB

NATIONAL Australia Bank announced a surprise 9.5 per cent drop in third-quarter profits. Net profit fell to \$504 million (£222 million) in the three months to June 30, from \$557 million in the March quarter and \$505 million in the June quarter of 1996. The slide shocked the market, prompting a sell-off. However, NAB has been warning the market for a year that a price war in the key home mortgage market would slice into Australian lending margins.

Conlan moves in at Trocadero

By FRASER NELSON

JOHN CONLAN, who is credited with building First Leisure from a Forte buyout into a £500 million entertainment group, is to take the reins at Trocadero, the London leisure complex set up by Nigel Wray.

Mr Conlan, who left First Leisure when Michael Grade took over as chief executive in May, has been recruited on a joint ticket with Nick Tamblin, his former lieutenant at First Leisure. He replaces Mr Wray as chairman and Mr Tamblin succeeds Nick Leslau as managing director.

Mr Conlan, a widely respected figure in the industry, said that he will immediately start a hunt for acquisitions using the £73 million that Trocadero gained when it sold the rights to its London centre back to Burford.

Mr Wray, who is taking a non-executive role, said Trocadero can avoid Sega if it fails to bring in £6 million of pre-tax profits by the end of summer 1999. Sega's site at the Trocadero centre was due to bring in a million people a year, but has fallen short of expectations.

United Utilities to defend Staples departure

Pitcher under pressure

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

CHANGES to the board of United Utilities are expected to be announced today as Sir Desmond Pitcher, executive chairman, moves to try to calm investor unease after this week's sudden departure of Brian Staples, the chief executive.

As Sir Desmond faces shareholders at the company's annual meeting he is likely to announce at least one new non-executive director and could name a successor to Derek Green, the new chief executive who was promoted from the managing director's

role at the company's utility division.

Institutional investors who were both shocked at the departure of Mr Staples and uneasy at the need for an executive chairman have increased pressure on Sir Desmond to shore up the board with heavyweight appointments. The non-executives include Sir Peter Middleton, chairman of BZW, and others with strong local connections. Eric Clark, head of the remuneration committee, is a non-executive director of the Merseyside Development Corporation,

where Sir Desmond is chairman. Frank Sanderson served on the North West Water Authority board, while Jane Newell is chairman of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Sir Desmond is set to mount a strong defence over Mr Staples' departure at the agn in Manchester. But the meeting is unlikely to be as rough as last year's, when the board faced a shareholder revolt and demonstrations over long-term incentive plans.

Commentary, page 25

Lloyds Bank Interest Rates for Business Customers

LLOYDS BANK BASE RATE			OVERDRAFTS		
Effective from 10 July 1997			6.75% per annum		
LOANS			MORTGAGES		
	% Per Month	Eqv. Annual Rate %		% Per Month	Eqv. Annual Rate %
Business Loan Standard and Farm Business Loan Standard	1.02	12.24	A (and Standard)	0.99	11.88
Business Loan Preferential and Farm Business Loan Preferential	0.85	10.2	B	0.91	10.92
Small Business Loan Standard	1.12	13.44 (APR 14.23)*	C	0.82	9.84
Small Business Loan and Farm Small Business Loan	1.02	12.24 (APR 12.91)*	D	0.78	9.36
*The APR does not take into account any additional charges for arrangement fees, credit charges, monthly fees which may be applicable.			Unauthorised	2.00	24.00
INTEREST EARNING ACCOUNTS			TREASURERS ACCOUNT		
	Gross Rate %	Gross CAR %		Gross %	Net %
Premier Interest Account*			£25,000+	3.95	3.16
£250,000+	5.45	5.59	£10,000+	3.75	3.00
£100,000+	5.25	5.38	£5,000+	2.80	2.24
£50,000+	4.85	4.96	£500+	2.60	2.08
£10,000+	4.55	4.65	Below £500	1.65	0.80
*Not interest paid on balances below £10,000			DEPOSIT ACCOUNT		
	Gross Rate %	Gross CAR %		Half Yearly Option	Monthly Option
Business Reserve Account				Gross Rate %	Gross CAR %
£10,000+	4.40	4.47	£1+	0.25	0.25
Below £10,000	4.15	4.22		0.25	0.25
	Gross Rate %	Gross CAR %			
Business Call Account					
£250,000+	4.15	4.13			
£50,000+	3.85	3.92			
£10,000+	3.50	3.56			
£1,000+	3.20	3.25			
Below £1,000	2.95	2.99			

Interest rates may vary from time to time. This notice is for information only.

Gross CAR = compound annual rate which includes monthly, quarterly or half-yearly interest payments.

*NET - the annual interest rate after deduction of tax at the appropriate rate. This is shown for illustrative purposes only. Customers should be able to confirm the tax from the Internal Revenue.

Business Reserve Account and Premier Interest Account assume interest paid monthly. Business Reserve Account assumes interest paid quarterly.

These rates of interest apply with effect from 28 July 1997

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Belgium & France	2.35	Bank of India	2.35
Canada & USA	2.35	Bank of Japan	2.35
Cyprus & Greece	2.35	Bank of Korea	2.35
Denmark & Ireland	2.35	Bank of Malaysia	2.35
Finland & Italy	2.35	Bank of Mexico	2.35
France & Netherlands	2.35	Bank of New Zealand	2.35
Germany & Norway	2.35	Bank of Norway	2.35
Ghana & Portugal	2.35	Bank of Spain	2.35
Greece & Singapore	2.35	Bank of Sweden	2.35
Hong Kong & Switzerland	2.35	Bank of Switzerland	2.35
India & Taiwan	2.35	Bank of Taiwan	2.35
Indonesia & Thailand	2.35	Bank of Thailand	2.35
Israel & Turkey	2.35	Bank of Turkey	2.35
Italy & USA	2.35	Bank of USA	2.35
Japan & South Africa	2.35	Bank of South Africa	2.35
Malaysia & New Zealand	2.35	Bank of New Zealand	2.35
Netherlands & Norway	2.35	Bank of Norway	2.35
Norway & Portugal	2.35	Bank of Portugal	2.35
Portugal & Singapore	2.35	Bank of Singapore	2.35
Spain & Sweden	2.35	Bank of Sweden	2.35
Switzerland & Taiwan	2.35	Bank of Taiwan	2.35
Taiwan & Thailand	2.35	Bank of Thailand	2.35
Turkey & USA	2.35	Bank of USA	2.35

Share for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to transfer of deposits. Rates are at close of trading yesterday.

Sir Andrew's elegant solution



COMMENTARY
by our City Editor

Goldman Sachs — which boasts Gavin Davies, many people's favoured candidate as the next deputy governor of the Bank of England, as one of its partners — is a great fan of performance-related pay. One bond trader — employed with a basic salary of £40,000 — picked up a bonus of £950,000 recently. The current deputy governor, Howard Davies, takes over as chairman of the Securities and Investments Board a week today, just as the SIB starts questioning whether this is actually a sensible way to pay people in the City.

Sir Andrew Large should know a few things about this. He used to run the London arm of Swiss Bank Corporation — one of the most aggressive firms in the City — and is widely tipped to take the particular hot seat of chief executive at NatWest Markets. He is not attacking fat cat pay — but wondering if the City far cats are getting the right sort of cream for the right sort of work. If a trader sells a five-year interest rate option to another bank, should he be paid for this hard work now or when the contract is finished? The bank might run into trouble before the option matures, the market could move wildly against the deal or any sort of factors could affect the transaction. The SIB says: look at the risks of this deal, and hedge the exposure. This might make the deal less profitable and give the trader a smaller bonus this

year, but it may save you from shocks in a few years' time. And the SIB goes further. It says if you are the boss of the firm, and you allow a pay structure that encourages traders to take unnecessary risks, then you shoulder as much blame as the traders.

This is an overdue and welcome move, coming with an initiative to make companies detail who is responsible for what. This means that if your rogue trader in Singapore is going crazy in the derivatives markets, you know exactly who should be looking over his shoulder. Should anything go wrong, then both the firm and the SIB will know who to blame. But there should be less chance of things going wrong because the SIB will come and look at a firm's structure every few months and say: "Does this person know enough about this subject to understand what his subordinates are up to?"

The only trouble the SIB has will be implementing this. It is facing a tricky conversion into the grand regulator of all beings — taking over the roles of the Bank of England, SFA, PIA, Imro and all. As a statutory regulator it will have to act at all

times within the framework of the commercial law — unlike the SEA or FIA, which work under the principle: "You are a member of our club, abide by the rules." And, as a report from the lawyers Herbert Smith commissioned by the SIB point out, the law is a blunt instrument in regulation. The SIB will tell the Treasury next week how it thinks this particular circle can be squared. One hopes Sir Andrew can find an elegant solution.

The Impulse driving new ICI

A the advertisement says: "Men can't help acting on impulse." The idea being that the perfume — made by Unilever — makes men want to buy flowers for women wearing the scent. At Unilever, Charles Miller Smith was responsible for manufacturing Impulse. Once at ICI he bought the Unilever

business and now ICI smells like a different company.

Since it was formed in 1927, ICI has been the very embodiment of the heavy chemicals industry, the bellwether of British industry that made the raw materials for the people who make the products which made Britain great. It is now suddenly the company that makes Tommy Girl, a fragrance from Tommy Hilfiger, the overhyped American designer. This is a breath of fresh air round at ICI's Millbank headquarters — although as one spokesman put it yesterday: "We're still trying to get our heads around some of this posh stuff."

Tommy Girl is one small example of the extent of the changes that Mr Miller Smith has made at ICI over the past three months. In from Unilever have come Quest, the fragrance and flavouring business, and National Starch, which makes speciality starches and industrial

adhesives. Out to Dupont have gone polyester polymers and titanium dioxide.

One important benefit is that much more of ICI's business will be in areas that investors can actually understand — such as paints, detergents and food. Goodness gracious, ICI is nearly in the consumer good business. It has always had Dulux paints but how many of us can name any other product in which ICI has had a hand.

This move up the value chain, as Mr Miller Smith describes it, means it will no longer be necessary to try to remember exactly for what tioxide or polyethylene terephthalate are used. And it will no longer be possible to blame bad results on the latest downturn in the unforgiving chemicals cycle.

The ICI that emerges will stand a much better chance of producing steady growth. It will also be much less exposed to the currency swings that are doing so much

damage to this year's results. The company will not be so reliant on exports as more of its output is produced close to local markets. Mr Miller Smith is planning substantial communications programmes to explain the extent of these changes to his own employees and to the wider world. Goodbye old Imperial Chemical Industries, hello new ICI.

Paying Arnault to go away

Bernard Arnault's plan for a three-way merger of his wines and spirits interests with Guinness and Grand Metropolitan would have more appeal if it were not clear that he would control it. UK investors have only to look at the easy way M Arnault treats LVMH assets to see that being an outsider in a company that he effectively controlled would be a bad idea. Spirits have more in common with up-market stout than with luxury luggage. But the logic of putting Guinness and GrandMet together as GMC Brands rests only on cutting costs and gaining market power in spirits. The UK groups cooked up their merger from stock

market weakness. They need to take the initiative now if they are to escape the web being woven by M Arnault. His stake in GrandMet need not be a blocking minority if other shareholders are united. The merger could also be remade more expensively as a takeover.

Leaving M Arnault as an aggrieved partner is not, however, likely to appeal to shareholders. Lots of Guinness assets are subject to his machinations. The answer may be to adopt M Arnault's alternative strategy, buying part or all of LVMH's drinks interests in a way that takes him out of the picture. If Guinness and GrandMet are to avoid paying through the nose for this, they need to work harder to restore the credibility of their own plan. They must also remember that they are not yet GMC Brands, but separate companies with separate shareholders.

United front

In Manchester today Sir Desmond Pitcher will attempt to soothe United Utilities shareholders after the departure of Brian Staples, the chief executive. Expect questions about the structure of the board, succession and Sir Desmond's general management style. Apparently he will reveal a "high profile" non-executive appointment. Let's hope this is someone who has never been on the board of the Merseyside Development Corporation.

Cookson in selling and buying mood

By CARL MORTIMER

RICHARD OSTER, chief executive of Cookson, the industrial group, said yesterday it would have £500 million at its disposal to buy new businesses. The company, which announced unchanged pre-tax profits of £85 million for the half year to June, is in advanced discussion to sell two businesses.

Mr Oster said: "That will reduce gearing to the mid 20 per cent level, leaving us flexibility to borrow £250 million. We can generate another £250 million over the next five years from cashflow."

Mr Oster is to become chairman of the group when Robert Malpas, 70, retires in October. The chief executive's job will go to Steve Howard, currently joint managing director, who was in competition with Donald Carciari, joint managing director.

Mr Carciari will retire from the board at the end of the year. Mr Malpas indicated that Mr Carciari would receive full compensation in accordance with his two-year

contract. Including bonuses, Mr Carciari earned £935,000 last year. Two years' basic salary would total £766,000.

Group profits were hurt by the 7 per cent increase in sterling against the dollar. At constant exchange rates profits would have been up 9 per cent over the half year.

Order books are growing at Cookson's electronic materials business, which had suffered from the downturn in the personal computer industry.

Organic sales growth was 9 per cent in the first half, but the company indicated that growth rose from 2 per cent in the first quarter to 13 per cent in the past three months. However, prices and margins remained under pressure and profits in the division rose only 4 per cent to £33 million.

Cookson is raising the dividend 5 per cent to 4.1p per share after a 9 per cent rise in earnings to 8.7p a share.

Tempus, page 26
City Diary, page 27

Boots price takes step backwards

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

BOOTS shares fell yesterday after a strong run on disappointing news on trading.

First-quarter sales at Boots Healthcare International (BHI), the over-the-counter medicine manufacturing arm, rose 5.9 per cent like-for-like and 13 per cent in total. At Do It All, the do-it-yourself chain, like-for-like sales increased only 2.4 per cent.

Analysts said that they had been expecting total sales from BHI of at least 20 per cent because of a round of international product launches.

Halford's same store sales growth of 3.4 per cent was also poorly received. Boots The Chemists pleased with 5.1 per cent like-for-like growth, while Boots Opticians showed a 24.1 per cent same store increase in sales.

Boots shares, which peaked recently at 82.5p after climbing from a low in December of 59.1p, fell 29p to 78.7p yesterday.

Tempus, page 26

Ernie to pay extra £2m in prizes

By ANNE ASHWORTH

AN EXTRA £2 million will be distributed in Premium Bond prizes from November. There will also be rate increases on several National Savings investment schemes, after criticism that rates were becoming uncompetitive as they had failed to respond to the three recent base-rate rises.

However, rates on National Savings five-year fixed-rate products are not being raised as they are now linked to the yields on gilt-edged stocks, which have weakened.

National Savings is raising the Premium Bond "interest rate" from 4.75 per cent to 5 per cent. This is the percentage of cash invested in bonds paid out in monthly prizes. At the same time, Ernie will be distributing fewer £50 prizes but increasing the number in the £100 to £50,000 range.

The Income Bond rate will be 0.5 per cent better from September 5, while the Investment Account rate will rise by 0.2 per cent to 0.35 per cent from August 8.

Wembley faces \$22.8m theatre tickets bill

WEMBLEY, the operator of London's largest football stadium, has lost a \$22.8 million (£13.6 million) law suit over the failure of an American theatre tickets venture set up six years ago (Fraser Nelson writes).

The company said yesterday that it had spent £2 million in legal fees arguing that it was not liable for the collapse of a joint venture with MovieFone, its former American partner, to provide theatre tickets around New Jersey.

Wembley sold 50 per cent of the venture to Ticket Master,

MovieFone's main US rival, four years ago. When the two US companies could not work together, they sued each other.

Although Wembley sold out completely to Ticket Master three years ago, it maintained a contract that gave assurances that the venture would achieve a degree of success.

A US court ruled that Ticket Master should pay \$22.75 million damages to MovieFone — which Ticket Master is passing to Wembley under the terms of the contract. Wembley is considering its options.

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STOCK MARKET

MICHAEL CLARK

Salvesen a weaker target one year after Hays bid

SHARES of Christian Salvesen, the logistics group, have fallen sharply in the year since rival Hays dropped its 39p a share bid and City speculators say that could be the group's undoing.

The Salvesen price was picking up speed yesterday, rising 13p to 290p, but remains well below the original offer price. The speculators know that Hays, 2p off at 570p, is free to relaunch its assault within a few weeks and this time it may not meet such fierce resistance.

Despite the stock market's record-breaking run and promises by the Salvesen board to improve shareholder value, the group's performance has left much to be desired. At these levels, Salvesen carries a price tag of £722 million, compared with the £1.4 billion Hays priced the business at.

In September, the group is due to demerge its Aggreko equipment hire arm, but those institutions that burnt their fingers as a result of Hays's decision to pull out may see another bid as the more attractive alternative.

The equity market never really looked like holding on to its early gains yesterday. They were inspired by the latest trade figures, which showed the pound making little impact on exporters. But when Wall Street opened lower, it proved the signal for profit-takers to move in. In this trading the FTSE 100 index reversed an early 23.2 rise to finish 11.6 down on the day at 4,862.9. Turnover reached 800 million shares.

Boots tumbled 29p to 787p after its latest sales figures failed to live up to expectations and Kingfisher dropped 15p to 701p after starting talks to buy a controlling interest in BUT, the French electrical retailer.

The buyers came in for trouble from United Utilities, up 19p at 731p, ahead of today's annual meeting.

Embattled Grand Metropolitan rose 2p to 619p and Guinness 7p to 598p with LVMH boss Bernard Arnault very much holding the upper hand. He was telling City institutions yesterday of his determination to block their proposed £24 billion merger. He wants to merge their drinks interests with those of LVMH.

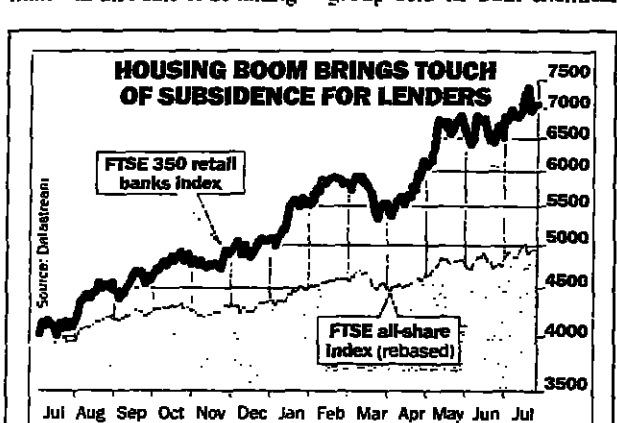
After some clever share manoeuvring, he now has a



Richard Oster, of Cookson, 8 1/2p higher on good results

big enough stake in both companies to call a special meeting to put forward his proposals. Yesterday he sold a further three million Guinness while topping up his stake in GrandMet with 250,000 shares.

Granada rose 17p to 784p after some encouraging comments from Lehman Brothers, the US securities house. Lehman was also said to be taking



THIS week's vote by Nationwide members to remain a mutual could see a scramble among mortgage lenders for new business. Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, the broker, wants the market that Abbey National, 2p cheaper at 819 1/2p, and Halifax 4 1/2p off at 723p may be the losers in such a scrap.

Simon Samuels, at Dresdner, says: "The Nationwide will be working hard for the next year, until a similar vote is concluded by another building society, to show that mutual works. It will be adopting

an aggressive pricing strategy."

Comments this week by the Northern Rock also suggest that the mortgage lenders are trying to win market share. Abbey National currently has 15 per cent of outstanding mortgage assets but only 3 per cent of new business. The Halifax will also find itself under pressure from aggressive companies like Lloyds TSB, 8 1/2p off at 658 1/2p. Dresdner says that Halifax is a core holding but is overvalued. For Lloyds TSB it has set a target price of 830p.

operation to DuPont for £2 billion to help to finance the acquisition of Unilever's specialty chemicals business.

Half-year profits from Cookson Group, where Richard Oster is chief executive, came in at the top end of expectations and the shares responded with a rise of 8 1/2p at 223p.

There was an early mark-down in shares of Zeneca, with the price touching £20.15 before rallying hard to reduce the deficit to 10p at £20.52 1/2. It followed reports that the US Food & Drug Administration was warning doctors that Accolate, the company's latest oral asthma treatment, caused potentially lethal side-effects in a small number of cases.

Pikington firmed up to 131 1/2p after announcing plans for another round of rationalisation and write-offs. Sir Nigel Rudd, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting that trading conditions remained difficult.

AIM-listed Stanford Rook jumped 25p to 550p as its skin cancer treatment SRL 172 passed phase 2 trials.

Terms of an agreed £42 million bid from Carlson Leisure lifted Inspirations 10p to 71 1/2p. The cash offer is worth 75p a share.

Gremlin Group made a disappointing start to trading on the "big board" with the shares ending up at a discounted 140p after a placing at 159p.

Ted Baker managed to achieve a modest premium in first-time dealings. Placed at 135p, the shares opened at 137 1/2p before touching a high for the day of 140 1/2p. They settled at 139 1/2p.

GLITTER-EDGED: There was a flattening of the yield curve as London responded badly to the latest batch of domestic economic numbers and the bigger than expected fall in the US futures.

In futures, the September series of the long gilt lost seven ticks at £151 1/2 as 75,000 contracts were completed. In longs, Treasury 8 per cent 2015 lost £1 1/2 at £111 1/2, while Treasury 8 per cent 2000 was a tick better at £102 1/2. NEW YORK: US shares retreated, extending losses amid profit-taking and weakness in the technology sector. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose over the previous two days, was down 69.92 points by midday at 8,018.44.

MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):
Dow Jones 8018.44 (-69.92)
S&P Composite 928.98 (-7.58)

Tokyo:
Nikkei Average 20286.23 (+155.72)

Hong Kong:
Hang Seng 15709.23 (+29.58)

Amsterdam:
EOE Index 985.23 (+3.23)

Sydney:
AO 2676.4 (-7.0)

Frankfurt:
DAX 1335.74 (-70.35)

Singapore:
Straits 1981.28 (+6.59)

Brussels:
General 14455.19 (+52.49)

Paris:
CAC-40 2973.53 (+20.03)

Zurich:
SIX 1205.80 (+1.03)

London:
FTSE 100 4862.9 (-11.6)

FTSE 250 4478.4 (-3.4)

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Mind out for the flowerpots

COOKSON may be on the prowl again and shareholders will have mixed feelings about it. The conglomerate is shedding a couple of businesses, enough to generate £750 million, reduce gearing and provide funds for new expansion. In itself, a good move, but the heart sinks when you learn the two that are to go are an antimony business and a company that makes plastic flowerpots. Who bought these businesses and why?

Cookson is in recovery and the outlook is more favourable than for some time. Star performer has been working capital management, with operating cash flow strongly positive, proof that Cookson can deliver the folding stuff as well as the more easily generated accounting profits. Also encouraging is the order book, which is on an upward trend in the electronics sector, where Cookson

stands to gain from renewed demand from circuit board manufacturers. Ceramics are still a headache, but only in one area, Zircon, where the partners, Cookson and Johnson Matthey, will need to take a hard decision if signs of improvement do not show by the end of the year.

The question is where Cookson shares go from here. Ambitious targets to improve returns are probably achievable if you ignore the ceramics effect. Cookson has some excellent businesses, such as Vesuvius, the refractories operation that continues to grow strongly in spite of the problems in the European steel industry. Fund managers who complain that conglomerates have no organic growth need to look at Cookson again, but, likewise, Cookson's bosses should take care not to trip over flowerpots.

Kingfisher

KINGFISHER has a poor track record in second-guessing the French economic cycle. When it bought Darty in 1993, the hope was that France was on the brink of a recovery.

Yesterday a reluctant Kingfisher was forced by the French Bourse to reveal its plans to buy But, the furniture and electrical company. But, how keen is it to do the deal? It must be tempted, given the weakness of the franc, which makes the acquisition relatively cheap.

But the French recovery is still at a fragile stage and investing in a second retailer will leave it very exposed. While the French budget was kind to consumers, the Government has been less generous with businesses. They are now footing the bill for past economic misman-

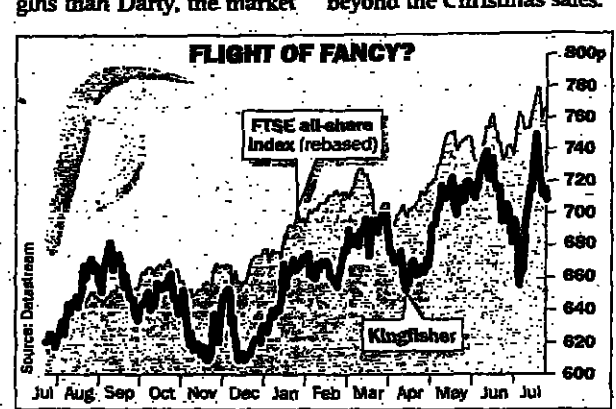
Boots

PEEVISH scribbles in the City reckon that Boots failed to sell enough Nurofen to continental folk in the first quarter. Having decided earlier in the year that Boots was really a drugs company with a few shops on the high street, they bid up the stock aggressively, but figures from Boots Healthcare International were not quite up to scratch, it seems.

They are not to please: BHI sales were up 23 per cent in constant exchange rates and slower organic growth is accounted for by some old inventories that have yet to work their way out of the system. Curiously, the strength of sterling helps the cash cost of the extra marketing expenditure incurred in developing the brands in new markets.

If there are reasons to carp at Boots, they relate to past disasters, namely Do-It-All, which clings to the good ship

leader. That provides a chance for Kingfisher. The added buying power would make the UK retailer quite a force in France, with scope to increase returns in both operations. When the French consumer returns to the shops, Kingfisher will be in a position to clean up, but investors may have to wait beyond the Christmas sales.



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If there are reasons to carp at Boots, they relate to past disasters, namely Do-It-All, which clings to the good ship

causing drag as the engines power ahead. The DIY shed sales are not even keeping pace with inflation at a time when the home improvement market is in full recovery. In theory, this is the time to sell Do-It-All and the time to buy it, but no one, it seems, is prepared to do the latter honour.

The consolation is that Boots will still be generating a flood of cash from operations and property sales which will need to find a home. The clear message is that Boots will continue to return a bumper surplus to investors, hardly a reason to sell the shares.

Markets

The FTSE-100 share index seems to be gasping for breath at these rarefied altitudes. Scarcely surprising as investors have been given few reasons to put more money into equities. According to Merrill Lynch, earn-

ings growth expectations have tumbled from 8.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent for 1997, while next year the outlook is even gloomier, with investors expecting earnings to rise only 6.8 per cent.

With the markets' forward price-earnings multiple rising rather than falling, it makes little sense to chase shares higher. Meanwhile the Government is encouraging investors to put their money into bank accounts, which are beginning to offer attractive real rates of interest, thanks to its decision to hand over control of the economy to the Bank of England. The policy also encourages us to look abroad for investment opportunities. It makes little sense to invest in Britain when operating costs are high and export margins slim. If you have a windfall or special dividend coming your way, bank it or buy a holiday. Life may not be such fun next year.

EDITED BY CARL MORTSHED

COMMODITIES

LIFFE			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Cocoa	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
...

LIFFE OPTIONS

LIFFE			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
...

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

LIFFE			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
...

LIFFE OPTIONS

LIFFE			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
...

DOLLAR RATES

DOLLAR RATES			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
...

LIFFE OPTIONS

LIFFE			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
...

OTHER STERLING

OTHER STERLING			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220
Wheat	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
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LIFFE OPTIONS

LIFFE			
	Jul	Aug	Sept
Oil	1092-1000	1092-1000	1092-1000
Gold	322-220	322-220	322-220

THE TIMES FRIDAY JULY 25 1997
EMPUS
for the flowerpot

DTI at core of Labour's drive to forge partnership with business

THE WHITEHALL REVOLUTION

By Philip Bassett, Industrial Editor

WHEN Britain's top bosses were breakfasted at 11 Downing Street recently, their relief was obvious — not necessarily to be talking to a Labour government again, but to be talking to a government at all.

If the dying years of the Conservative Government saw Tories not talking much to business, then the first months of the Labour Government are starting to see the forging of the new partnership between business and government that Tony Blair wants.

The Department of Trade and Industry, headed by Margaret Beckett as President of the Board of Trade, is the central Whitehall department for that new partnership. Yet in the past, few Whitehall ministries have had to justify themselves as much as the DTI.

Other departments, such as the Treasury, are flashier. Others, like agriculture, are just duller. But the DTI? What do its 9,000 civil servants do? What is their job — to run business instead of business running itself? What is the DTI for?

Such searching questions were commonplace in the Conservative years — an era in which DTI bosses such as Lord Ridley and Peter Lilley were running a department for which, ideologically, they saw no justification. While they saw a clear job for the DTI in, for example, promoting British exports, or winning overseas business, they viewed as abhorrent what they saw as the department's meddling in business matters best left to business itself.

Oddly enough, it is not Labour's arrival at the DTI that reshaped the department, but that of Michael Heseltine as President of the Board of Trade. With his declared creed

of intervening before breakfast, lunch and dinner, if necessary, Mr Heseltine transformed the DTI into a department battling for business in government — and one bringing the Government's priorities to business.

After the largely water-treading regime of Ian Lang, Labour has now restored to the DTI the core of its work. Mr Heseltine took his favourite subject of competitiveness — a new name for the DTI's traditional job of improving the performance of Britain's companies — off to the Cabinet Office when he became Deputy Prime Minister to John Major.

Mr Blair has put the issue of competitiveness back into the DTI. The department's officials expected in return to lose some of the work they had gained when Mr Major scrapped the Department of Employment in 1995, including responsibility for industrial relations.

But Mr Blair made it clear soon after arriving in Downing Street that such a plan was not what he wanted for the DTI. He did not want one department at Employment for the unions and the DTI as the department for the other side of industry. Instead, he wanted a partnership approach to business, between government, employers and employees — and it would be the DTI's job to deliver it, with the clear aim of improving Britain's industrial competitiveness.

That is why, for the DTI, its seemingly disparate briefs hang together, why its job of implementing a minimum wage sits with cutting out unnecessary regulations that bind business, why a policy of promoting competition and opposing anti-competitive practices fits with bringing in new European-inspired laws

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MARGARET BECKETT:
President of the Board of Trade
MP for Derby South, aged 54, Labour's senior and most respected woman. Fought Tony Blair and John Prescott for party leader and deputy leader jobs after running the party in the wake of John Smith's death. Cool, competent, and diligent, she has already won approval from DTI officials on how she is handling the job.

LORD CLINTON-DAVIS:
Trade Minister
Aged 68, ex-MP for Hackney Central and a trade minister in the last Labour government.

IAN MCCARTNEY:
Industry Minister
Aged 46, MP for Macclesfield. Pugnacious and hard-working, managed brilliant by-election campaign in Wirral South which foreshadowed Labour's general election victory. Former seaman and chef, spent early 1970s unemployed. Pre-election, laid careful groundwork for Labour's plan for a national minimum wage.

NIGEL GRIFFITHS:
Consumer Affairs Minister
Aged 42, MP for Edinburgh South. Castigated by opponents for being over-keen and obsessed by publicity. Griffiths obtained a formidable string of leaked policy papers while in opposition, to Conservatives' great discomfort. Apparently tireless, is distracting officials by regularly staying in the office until the small hours.

LORD HOLLOCK:
Special adviser
Aged 52, the United News and Media chief executive is part-time adviser to Mrs Beckett on industrial policy. Co-founded IPPR think-tank, and is a now a key link to business.

LORD SIMON OF HIGHBURY:
Europe and Competitiveness Minister
The appointment of the former BP chairman was seen as a coup for Tony Blair in his quest for business support. But Lord Simon, 57, minister at both the DTI and the Treasury, has been dogged by a Conservative-stoked row about his continued holding of shares in his former company.

JOHN BATTLE:
Energy Minister
Aged 46, MP for Leeds West. Earnest John Prescott sound-alike. Background is in social issues, and especially housing. Day to day responsibility for telecommunications recently transferred to Barbara Roche.

BARBARA ROCHE:
Small Firms Minister
Aged 43. Like Ian McCartney, another representative of Little Labour, the diminutive MP for Hornsey and Wood Green transformed issue of small business from a traditional Labour no-go area. Highly regarded by business groups.

MICHAEL SCHOLAR:
Permanent Secretary
Aged 55, widely liked and respected, revitalised department since replacing dry-as-dust predecessor Sir Peter Gregson last year. Ex-Cambridge, Berkeley, Harvard, a Treasury mandarin transplanted to DTI and maintaining close Treasury links.

SHEILA WATSON:
Special adviser
Aged 31, long-standing Beckett staffer and former Institute for Fiscal Studies researcher.

DAN CORRY:
Special adviser
Aged 37, ex-Treasury economist, was economic head at Institute for Public Policy Reform, Blairite think-tank.

governing the maximum hours people will be allowed to work.

Such issues do not fit the Conservatives' definition of competitiveness. They have demanded a shift in thinking in the DTI's many offices along London's Victoria Street. That has been helped by Michael Scholar's arrival a year ago as the DTI's Permanent Secretary — its chief civil servant.

In the Heseltine years, officials working on pet subjects such as competitiveness and privatising the Post Office

had close access to him. Those who did not had to make do with the ossified lines of communication up to Mr Scholar's predecessor. With a fresh approach from Mr Scholar, and much closer contact from Margaret Beckett's ministers, that has changed. Morale has improved. The new approach will be set out shortly in a new statement of aims and values for the department.

But such issues demand, too, a similar shift in thinking in the companies with which the DTI deals — that White-

hall officials with whom they have talked for many years about issues promoted by the Conservative Government are now promoting with equal vigour subjects such as trade union recognition and the minimum wage, which business, in general, views as unhelpful.

Business leaders are already seeing some key changes. Mr Heseltine scrapped the old National Economic Development Council, set up by the Conservatives in the early Sixties to bring together employers and unions to help to run the economy. New Labour does not want NEDC, or anything like it, back. But Mrs Beckett this week formed a new competitiveness advisory group, with the heads of the CBI and TUC and union and business leaders to offer guidance on key economic issues. Ministers emphasise its informality, but the line between new-style partnership and old-style tripartite corporatism may have to be closely policed.

Mrs Beckett is unafraid of Labour's past. In a speech this week she even used the term "industrial policy" — the first time such a phrase has been uttered by a minister without any accompanying derision since the late Seventies. Individual issues such as competition policy, or the minimum wage, may cause ruffles from time to time in the new relationship between the Labour Government and business — and even carry the risk of ruptures. But Mrs Beckett knows the new agenda of partnership that the Government wants to pursue with business and is confident that business wants to pursue it too.

Old Asia hand

ANOTHER of last May's casualties has hauled himself on to a quoted company's board. Malcolm Rifkind has been made a non-executive director of Ramco Energy. This oil explorer seems to make a habit of putting lost causes out of their misery — a day previously Ramco took over Sir Robert Horton's ailing JKC Oil & Gas. Why Malcolm Rifkind, though, except that both he and Ramco are Scottish?

The company has an interest in a huge oilfield in the Caspian. Rifkind himself has a particular interest in central Asia. Ramco says: I wonder whether, had the oil been in Timbuktu, he would have been similarly fascinated by central Africa? Rifkind points out that the aftermath of the break-up of the Soviet Union was high on the agenda when he was Defence and then Foreign Secretary, and he still knows several heads of state there. Fair enough. But as other rejected Tory grandees trickle through to the boardrooms, one can only hope shareholders will demand a good explanation.

● **CLARE SPOTTISWOODE** has been awarded an honorary degree in Social Sciences at Brunel University, an establishment with which the Cambridge and Yale-educated gas regulator has only tenuous links but that's her honorary degrees for you. Professor Martin Cave, vice-principal, praised Spottiswoode at yesterday's ceremony for her "grace and humour" and said she had been helped in her job by "not particularly astute decisions made by executives of the companies she regulates over such things as inflated salaries". He then pulled up short, recalling that today's batch of honorary degrees include Sir Peter Bonfield, the "entirely blameless", he said, chief executive of another regulated utility, BT.

Tunnel vision

ROBERT MALPAS is standing down as chairman of Cookson Group in October, when he will have reached the age of 70. But what of Malpas's other chairmanship, as joint head of Eurotunnel? It seems they take a rather less ageing view of things, and there is ample precedent. André Bénard, once the French half of the duo, carried on well into his 70s. Aged 75 next month, he only retired as co-chairman three years ago and left the board last year. Malpas has only been there a year or so. So he could be around a while yet.

Front row

EVEN billionaires aren't what they used to be. The latest edition of *Forbes* lists 447 of them. So the American magazine strips out the dross, the trust fund babies, and concentrates



on the top 200 that have made it by their own efforts. In for the first time is Tony O'Reilly, former rugby international and chairman of HJ Heinz. Waterford Wedgwood and Independent Newspapers.

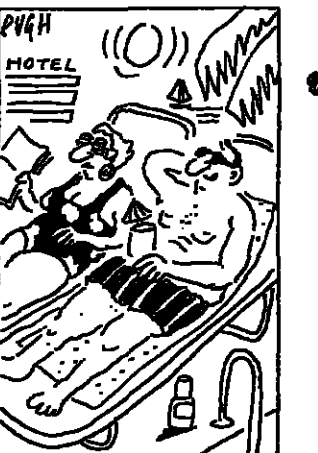
● **REMEMBER** all those Woolwich share certificates that went astray? Well, a reader says that the headed notepaper in his local branch, in the High Street, Bromley, Kent, stubbornly insists it is in Bromley High Street. Except that by a quirk of London geography, the real Bromley High Street is 12 miles away, in the East End.

Firth forth

TAKE a close look at the accounts of Yorkshire Foods. The prune and nut products group lost £26.3 million last year, paid no dividend and is in talks with bankers about its future. Yet the chairman, Mike Firth, and two other executive directors picked up £324,000 in bonuses.

These apparently were "discretionary" awards made in recognition of exceptional work carried out during the year. Questions about what this "exceptional work" might be should be directed with some urgency to the non-executive directors — led by Sir Marcus Fox, deposed Conservative MP for Shipley — blimey, another one — who now knows a great deal about losses.

MARTIN WALLER



"Bliss No TV, no radio, no papers — mind you, we couldn't afford it without our Nationwide windfall"

The In-Tray

● **Competitiveness.** Now back in DTI. Margaret Beckett is keen to maintain a government drive to improve the performance of British companies and to make real Labour's rhetoric on a new partnership with business. White Paper due next year.

● **Utilities.** Review of regulation of privatised utilities like gas, water and electricity.

companies under way. Green Paper likely by end of the year. Aim is to change utilities framework to give greater priority to consumers.

● **Competition policy.** As well as decisions on cases like Bass's plan to acquire Carlsberg, consultative Green Paper on competition expected shortly. Bill due in the autumn. Aim is to prohibit anti-competitive agreements and abuse of market power by companies.

● **Minimum wage.** Low Pay Commission chaired by business academic Professor George Bain will recommend, probably next spring.

Britain's first-ever national minimum wage as legislation goes through Parliament to give it statutory force.

● **Post Office.** Yet another review of Post Office, this time on how, rather than whether, to give it the greater commercial freedom it wants — but not to privatise it. Strikes also looming again in Royal Mail this winter.

● **Employment law.** White Paper due before the end of the year on Labour's plans — seized on by Conservatives in the election — to enforce, if necessary, statutory recognition of trade unions where a majority of workforce wants it.

Ted Baker buttons up the Blair vote

All cool people wear his shirts, Ray Kelvin says. Yesterday his label came to market. Sarah Cunningham takes a look behind the float

The success of yesterday's flotation of Ted Baker was probably caused in May when the new Prime Minister's sons, Nicky and Euan Blair, were pictured wearing Ted Baker clothing as they entered 10 Downing Street for the first time.

The Downing Street connection carries on for Ray Kelvin, the fast-talking 41-year-old behind the label. He has been invited there next week, and, as often happens, the officials sending the invitation were not clear who they were meant to send the invitation to. They rang to ask should it be Mr and Mrs Ray Kelvin or Mr and Mrs Ted Baker?

Kevin claims that it is not only the Blair children who wear Ted Baker shirts, but the Prime Minister himself — because "all cool people wear them. We're pinched just right and it fits in with the Blair's image". This is classic Kelvin talk: he did not make himself worth more than £40 million from the flotation — he was given a £3 million one-off payment, sold about £125 million of shares and kept another £26 million worth — by letting Ted Baker be underrated.

His sales patter and the steady flow of publicity from events such as the Blair photographs make up for the fact that Ted Baker does not advertise. This is very unusual for a fashion brand, although, as Kelvin points out, "Marks & Spencer did not advertise until a few years ago."

Turning Ted Baker into the



Downing Street endorsement for Ted Baker from Nicky and Euan Blair



Kevin: does not advertise brand

next M&S is not on the cards, however. There are no plans to open more shops in the UK, where there are now just seven. Kelvin says that this is because he wants to develop the wholesale rather than retail side of the business, and turn Ted Baker into an international brand.

His plans for the business, which also includes expanding the women's wear operation and developing the new Edward Baker line, were endorsed yesterday by the City, which pushed the shares up from the placing price of 135p to 139½p. The institutions were impressed not by the

image, he says, but by the margins. "Not many companies make £4 million operating profit on £14 million of turnover," he said. Until yesterday, the company has been unwilling to advertise the placement as it is to advertise the clothes. Kelvin has been unavailable to

talk to the press and, his publicists said, was busy touring the institutions. The pattern seemed to do the trick and 40 of them have taken up the shares. "Ted was pleased," Kelvin says. The money Kelvin himself will make is not, he claims, going to change his life. So far

his only plan is to "buy a new fishing rod" and ensure he has plenty of time to spend with his wife, Georgia, and their two boys, aged two-and-a-half years and four-and-a-half years.

The millions follow 20 years of hard work, he says. Born in Enfield, North London, he attended a business studies course at Middlesex Polytechnic for one year before dropping out and setting himself up in business. He ran a women's wear manufacturing business for ten years, making private label clothes for mainstream high street retailers. It did not make him happy. "I did not enjoy working with the retailers and knew I would enjoy developing brands." So does he enjoy it? "I'm in love."

Ted Baker has not had the smoothest of histories, however. Kelvin founded it in 1988 and sold out to A Goldberger, a Scottish retail chain, as part of a £1.1 million package. Goldbergs then went into liquidation, and Kelvin bought the business back in 1990 for about £700,000.

The recent strong sales rise, of 25 per cent in the first 20 weeks of this year, is in part due to the Ted Baker secret weapon: Kelvin's mum, Trudie Kelvin, who is in her seventies, works every Wednesday and Saturday at the Ted Baker concession in Harrods. If she spots you, or you ask an innocent question such as the way to the lavatory, you can be sure you'll end up buying a Ted Baker shirt. Kelvin claims proudly.

Lloyds Bank Interest Rates for Personal Customers

LLOYDS BANK BASE RATE
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MORTGAGES	
	% Per Annum
Lloyds Bank Mortgage Rate, Home Loan Rate and Lloyds Bank Black Horse Mortgage Rate from 25 July 1997	8.2

OVERDRAFTS		
	% Per Month	% APR*
Student	0.60	7.4
Gold Service, Asset Management Service Current Account and Lloyds Private Banking Visa	0.99	12.5
Classic Account Preferential, Current Account Preferential, Graduate Service, High Interest Cheque Account Preferential and American Express	1.25	16.0
Classic Account Standard, Current Account Standard, Choice Account and High Interest Cheque Account Standard	1.45	18.8
Budget Account	1.50	19.5
Unauthorised**	2.00	26.8

*The APR does not take into account any additional charges (eg. arrangement fees/ security charges/monthly fees) which may be applicable.
**This rate will also be applied by Lloyds Private Banking Limited.

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Carlson takes Inspirations in £42m deal

By DOMINIC WALSH

INSPIRATIONS, the ailing tour operator run by Vic Fatah, is to be acquired by Carlson, the US hospitality group in a recommended offer valuing the company at £42 million.

Mr Fatah, who floated the company in 1993, will reap about £2.5 million from selling his stake, and will be leaving the company. The board as a whole is pocketing £9.4 million.

The offer values each ordinary share in Inspirations at 75p, compared with the closing price on Wednesday of 61.5p. The shares gained 10p on news of the deal.

In a separate agreement, British Airways, which holds nearly six million convertible shares, is also selling its stake to Carlson, for £5.5 million.

Inspirations expanded rapidly after its flotation into the UK's fifth biggest tour com-

panies, becoming an integrated operator through the acquisition two years ago of Caledonian Airways from British Airways.

However, its image was tarnished last year when sun-seekers suffered a summer of delays after BA failed to deliver aircraft on time. The dispute ended with BA having to pay Inspirations £6 million in compensation, but the cost of the delays was put at £17 million and pushed the company into losses of £13.2 million last year. Yesterday it said losses for the half year to March 31, had reduced from £13.3 million to £11.7 million, and that no interim dividend would be paid for the time being.

The board admitted the disruption had seriously weakened the company's ability to keep growing, and a sale to Carlson has been widely expected for several months. Last month, Inspirations announced it was in discussions with a potential purchaser.

Carlson, which is doing the deal through its Carlson Leisure Group (UK) subsidiary, intends to use the acquisition as a springboard to rapid expansion in this country. It already operates 409 travel agent shops under the AT Mays brand, of which 92 are owned by Inspirations. The AT Mays name will be re-branded, possibly as World Choice.

Mike Barr, president of CLG, said CLG was negotiating to sell a 51 per cent stake in Caledonian to satisfy European Union requirements on airline ownership.

The Office of Fair Trading is conducting an inquiry into the vertical integration of travel agencies in the £7 billion UK market. Thomson, the largest UK tour operator, owns the Lunn Poly travel agencies while Airtrav, its biggest competitor, owns Going Places.

Mr Cruickshank said: "Developments since the publication of the March consultative document have underlined the need for extra regulatory vigilance, although they have not led me to materially change the conclusions of my regulatory financial assessment."

Mr Cruickshank said he supported BT's moves to become a global company, but said he had a duty "to make sure that as BT expands its interests overseas it can continue to fulfil its obligations to customers and other telecom operators in the UK."

BT said it was disappointed at the move. A spokeswoman for the group said: "BT will continue to invest in the UK."

Regulator acts to keep BT in line at home

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BT faces new curbs to ensure its international expansion is not funded at the expense of UK services.

With the company poised to complete the controversial £12 billion takeover of MCI, the US telecoms group, the industry regulator yesterday set out plans for tougher licence requirements. BT will have to pledge it will do nothing that could jeopardise existing licence requirements and supply a certificate each year to prove this. The certificate could be subject to an auditor's report.

Don Cruickshank, the regulator, and BT have been in talks over the increased licence obligations since March — well before it became public that MCI had plunged into heavier losses than expected on its domestic development.

The profits warning from MCI threw into doubt BT's takeover of the company,

with investors fearing the UK company could pay too much in the deal. Sir Iain Vallance, the chairman, is currently in the US reviewing MCI's operations.

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Graham Foster, managing director of Eve, the civil engineer, reported a £1.5 million annual pre-tax profit to March 31 (£4.6 million loss). Total payout, 4.5p (1p)

Stake in France for Willis Corroon

By GEORGE SIVELL

WILLIS CORROON is to take a one-third stake in France's largest independent insurance broker, and has entered an option arrangement to emerge with a majority shareholding in years to come.

The move by Willis Corroon to buy 33.3 per cent of Gras Savoye comes at a time of consolidation among world insurance brokers, although the London broker does not want to get caught up in mega-mergers. Nor does it want to go private, like its rival C E Heath.

Willis Corroon is paying £41 million cash and transferring Willis Corroon France to Gras Savoye. Willis has also taken a call option that could take its shareholding above 50 per cent after 12 years. A put option giving Gras Savoye shareholders the right to sell three years after completion of the deal has also been agreed. It is not envisaged that Willis Corroon would ever take 100 per cent of Gras Savoye — in order not to destroy the French character of the business. Gras Savoye is the world's ninth-largest independent insurance broker and operates in 28 countries in Europe and French-speaking Africa.

Willis Corroon expects the French deal to enhance earnings in the first full year. Gras Savoye had gross revenues of £107 million in 1996, against Willis's £735 million. Willis will have three representatives on the French board.

Lloyd's funds unveil profits

By GEORGE SIVELL

THREE quoted Lloyd's insurance funds have issued results. Finsbury Underwriting Investment Trust said it will return almost all its underwriting profits to shareholders in a special 10p-a-share dividend on October 2. This absorbs £3.12 million of £3.19 million of net underwriting profits after tax for the 1994 Lloyd's underwriting year. In future, profits will

be returned via special dividends based on profits after tax and perceived profits for future years.

Investors have had a 0.8p interim dividend from Finsbury's other activities. A final is expected when results for the year to June 30 are declared.

Euclidian had pre-tax profits of £1.18 million in the year to March 31 (£683,000 in the previous 17 months). Earnings per share after a goodwill write-off fell from 2.33p to 2.19p. A dividend for the year was paid as a 2p net interim in January.

CLM Insurance Fund lifted pre-tax profits from £1.3 million to £1.5 million in its half to June 30. Earnings rose from 1.50p a share to 1.63p, to be an interim dividend on August 29.

UNITED ASSURANCE ROUNDUP

United Assurance optimistic on sales

NEW business taken by United Assurance, the recently merged United Friendly and Refuge Assurance, fell in the first half of this year because of a shakeout in the joint company's sales force. The United Friendly operation in London is in the process of being moved to Wilmslow, near Manchester, after the £1.4 billion merger. About 640 home sale staff have already left through non-replacement and the company intends to reduce the home sales force from 6,400 at the time of the merger to 4,200 by the end of the restructuring.

Premium and unit trust income fell 4.6 per cent to £31.1 million in the six months to June 30, although single premium life and pension business grew 4.5 per cent to £36.8 million. Unit trust and Rep sales rose 8.2 per cent to £23.8 million. The company said that "it's not been the greatest year" but added that it was an "optimistic story" that will "evolve next year".

Maidenform protection

MAIDENFORM, the US lingerie company, yesterday filed for bankruptcy court protection from its creditors. Brands owned by the privately owned business include Oscar de la Renta and Sublime. The company will attempt to reorganize its finances under court supervision. Maidenform's troubles are said to stem from poor management of recent acquisitions. Maidenform's weakness is thought to have been inefficiency in manufacturing bras, which may contain up to 20 different pieces.

Abbey bid completed

ABBAY NATIONAL has completed its £191 million bid for Cater Allen, the discount house. The offer was declared unconditional with acceptance in respect of 85.2 per cent of Cater Allen's shares. Cater Allen will now become part of Abbey's Treasury Services arm (ANTS) which deals with wholesale banking and treasury and last year contributed 20 per cent of the group's profits. The Cater Allen name will remain, and the addition of its business will increase ANTS' assets by 20 per cent.

New jobs for Ulster

ALMOST 100 jobs are to be created in Londonderry, thanks to £8 million worth of new investments. Saint Brendan's, the Irish Cream Liqueur Company, is investing £6.2 million to expand its export sales and to develop new products in a project that will provide 53 new jobs. Also, E&I Engineering is investing £1.5 million to develop new products and create 43 new jobs. The new employment will be some consolation to Londonderry after the closure earlier this month of United Technologies, a US company, with the loss of 600 jobs.

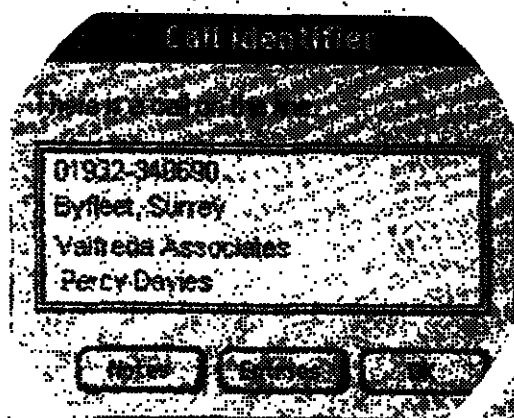
Claremont revamp

CLAREMONT GARMENTS, the clothing manufacturer, is to split the jobs of chairman and chief executive performed by Peter Wiegand and to sell Bellrise, its non-Marks & Spencer supply business. Mr Wiegand will continue as chairman and John Gilliat, at present a non-executive, will become chief executive from September 10. As part of the disposal process, David Price, the group technical director, has been given permission to put together a management team to make an offer for Bellrise and has resigned as a director.

ADVERTISEMENT FEATURE

Let your PC show you who's calling, who's called and much more...

For small businesses and home workers the same thought always arises whenever the phone rings. How should you greet the caller? Are you prepared to receive an important business call? How can you quickly get the details of your last contact?



This was an all too familiar scenario for chartered surveyor, Bob Stupples, until he found a solution in the shape of a unique call management system from BT.

BT's new Callscape 100 is a small unit which simply connects Bob's PC to his

telephone. Considering the huge benefits of this organisational tool, Callscape is surprisingly easy to use and inexpensive, just £149.99 (inc VAT).

Now, when Bob's phone rings the name and number of the caller flashes onto his computer screen alerting him to who is calling.

Callscape does this by compiling a database of all of Bob's telephone calls - then every time he receives a call from a number already on the database the callers file immediately comes up on his PC screen*. Callscape also has the facility to store information on this caller which he can easily access during the call.

Bob says: "Having a Callscape file of all my regular callers

acts as a reminder of previous discussions and any future matters which need to be addressed. It is a really simple way to improve efficiency and impress my callers."

BT Callscape 100 is designed to carry out extremely sophisticated operations in the most simple and straightforward way possible. It automatically logs both incoming and outgoing calls recording number, time, date and duration of the call, and whether the call has been answered.

This can show you, for example, if you are spending too much time with one customer and it can aid with billing if payment depends on the time spent in contact with your caller.

BT Callscape 100 also allows you to dial straight from the PC screen by a simple click of the mouse and gives direct access to many BT Featureline and Select Services.

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*To log all details of incoming calls you will need to subscribe to BT's Caller Display Service, charged at only 64p per quarter.

lowerpots

lowerposts

192	113	148	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
193	115	149	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
194	116	150	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
195	117	151	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
196	118	152	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
197	119	153	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
198	120	154	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
199	121	155	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
200	122	156	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
201	123	157	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
202	124	158	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
203	125	159	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
204	126	160	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
205	127	161	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
206	128	162	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
207	129	163	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
208	130	164	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
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219	141	175	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
220	142	176	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
221	143	177	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
222	144	178	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
223	145	179	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
224	146	180	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
225	147	181	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
226	148	182	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
227	149	183	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
228	150	184	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
229	151	185	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
230	152	186	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
231	153	187	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
232	154	188	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
233	155	189	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
234	156	190	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
235	157	191	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
236	158	192	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
237	159	193	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
238	160	194	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
239	161	195	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
240	162	196	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
241	163	197	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
242	164	198	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
243	165	199	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
244	166	200	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
245	167	201	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
246	168	202	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
247	169	203	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
248	170	204	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
249	171	205	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
250	172	206	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
251	173	207	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
252	174	208	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
253	175	209	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
254	176	210	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
255	177	211	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
256	178	212	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
257	179	213	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
258	180	214	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
259	181	215	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
260	182	216	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
261	183	217	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
262	184	218	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
263	185	219	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
264	186	220	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
265	187	221	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
266	188	222	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
267	189	223	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
268	190	224	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
269	191	225	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
270	192	226	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
271	193	227	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
272	194	228	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
273	195	229	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
274	196	230	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
275	197	231	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
276	198	232	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
277	199	233	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
278	200	234	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
279	201	235	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
280	202	236	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
281	203	237	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
282	204	238	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
283	205	239	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
284	206	240	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
285	207	241	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
286	208	242	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
287	209	243	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
288	210	244	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
289	211	245	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
290	212	246	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
291	213	247	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
292	214	248	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
293	215	249	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
294	216	250	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
295	217	251	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
296	218	252	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
297	219	253	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
298	220	254	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
299	221	255	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
300	222	256	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
301	223	257	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
302	224	258	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
303	225	259	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
304	226	260	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
305	227	261	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
306	228	262	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
307	229	263	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
308	230	264	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
309	231	265	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
310	232	266	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
311	233	267	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
312	234	268	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
313	235	269	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
314	236	270	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
315	237	271	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
316	238	272	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
317	239	273	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
318	240	274	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
319	241	275	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
320	242	276	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
321	243	277	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
322	244	278	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
323	245	279	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
324	246	280	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
325	247	281	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
326	248	282	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
327	249	283	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
328	250	284	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
329	251	285	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
330	252	286	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
331	253	287	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
332	254	288	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
333	255	289	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
334	256	290	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15
335	257	291	103	107	45	199	187	+	14	15

INVESTMENT TRUSTS									
155	478	393	480	-9%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1988	102%
156	479	401	481	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1989	102%
157	480	402	482	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1990	102%
158	481	403	483	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1991	102%
159	482	404	484	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1992	102%
160	483	405	485	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1993	102%
161	484	406	486	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1994	102%
162	485	407	487	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1995	102%
163	486	408	488	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1996	102%
164	487	409	489	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1997	102%
165	488	410	490	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1998	102%
166	489	411	491	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 1999	102%
167	490	412	492	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2000	102%
168	491	413	493	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2001	102%
169	492	414	494	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2002	102%
170	493	415	495	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2003	102%
171	494	416	496	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2004	102%
172	495	417	497	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2005	102%
173	496	418	498	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2006	102%
174	497	419	499	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2007	102%
175	498	420	500	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2008	102%
176	499	421	501	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2009	102%
177	500	422	502	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2010	102%
178	501	423	503	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2011	102%
179	502	424	504	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2012	102%
180	503	425	505	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2013	102%
181	504	426	506	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2014	102%
182	505	427	507	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2015	102%
183	506	428	508	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2016	102%
184	507	429	509	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2017	102%
185	508	430	510	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2018	102%
186	509	431	511	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2019	102%
187	510	432	512	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2020	102%
188	511	433	513	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2021	102%
189	512	434	514	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2022	102%
190	513	435	515	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2023	102%
191	514	436	516	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2024	102%
192	515	437	517	-1%	24.318	100%	100%	Trans Fld 1/2 2025	10

7.24	5.89	56%	80%	Jan 05-2010	50%	-	6.67	6.80
13.17	10.15	58%	80%	Jan 05-2011	50%	-	7.84	6.80
14.15	10.15	58%	80%	Jan 05-2012	50%	-	7.84	6.80
11.22	7.02	58%	80%	Jan 05-2008-12	90%	-	6.29	6.47
9.20	6.07	100%	100%	Jan 05-2010	100%	-	7.27	6.80
10.22	6.07	100%	100%	Jan 05-2011	100%	-	7.22	6.80
9.40	2.87	111%	100%	Jan 05-2010-15	111%	-	7.19	6.80
6.11	7.49	103%	100%	Jan 05-2011	103%	-	7.25	6.80
9.62	7.29	119%	100%	Jan 05-2011	119%	-	7.26	6.80
2.62	2.29			1. 0% 2011				
7.19	7.29							
11.26	7.29							
7.19	7.29							
7.02	7.29							
		50%	40%	Jan 10-2.5%	50%	-	6.94	
		25%	30%	Jan 20-2%	30%	-	7.07	
		25%	30%	Jan 20-2%	30%	-	7.07	
				Constant 4%	40%	-	7.23	
UNDATED								
7.01	7.01							
0.76	7.13							
7.61	7.01	114%	113%	Jan 05-1.0% 2008	114%	+	7.23	2.30
6.77	7.11	100%	100%	Jan 05-2.5% 2011	100%	-	2.36	3.80
6.77	7.11	100%	100%	Jan 05-2.0% 2008	100%	-	2.33	3.13
6.94	7.09	102%	117%	Jan 05-1.0% 2004	101%	-	3.19	3.10
4.57	5.08	105%	100%	Jan 05-2.5% 2006	104%	-	3.13	3.10
6.77	7.06	102%	100%	Jan 05-2.0% 2008	102%	-	3.13	3.10
6.86	7.01	107%	100%	Jan 05-2.0% 2008	107%	-	3.25	3.10
7.29	7.06	106%	100%	Jan 05-2.5% 2011	102%	-	3.27	3.10
8.31	7.06	109%	100%	Jan 05-2.5% 2013	109%	-	3.32	3.10
8.31	7.06	109%	100%	Jan 05-2.5% 2013	109%	-	3.32	3.10
INDEX-LINKED on projected inflation of:								
						10%	51%	

811	50th Street	137	+	3	17.2	914	631 Queens Road	80	-17	11	11.0	
812	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	220	275 So. South	225	-	19	12.8
813	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	817	101 So. South	817	-	19	12.8
814	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	818	101 So. South	818	-	19	12.8
815	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	819	101 So. South	819	-	19	12.8
816	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	820	101 So. South	820	-	19	12.8
817	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	821	101 So. South	821	-	19	12.8
818	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	822	101 So. South	822	-	19	12.8
819	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	823	101 So. South	823	-	19	12.8
820	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	824	101 So. South	824	-	19	12.8
821	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	825	101 So. South	825	-	19	12.8
822	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	826	101 So. South	826	-	19	12.8
823	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	827	101 So. South	827	-	19	12.8
824	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	828	101 So. South	828	-	19	12.8
825	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	829	101 So. South	829	-	19	12.8
826	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	830	101 So. South	830	-	19	12.8
827	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	831	101 So. South	831	-	19	12.8
828	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	832	101 So. South	832	-	19	12.8
829	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	833	101 So. South	833	-	19	12.8
830	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	834	101 So. South	834	-	19	12.8
831	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	835	101 So. South	835	-	19	12.8
832	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	836	101 So. South	836	-	19	12.8
833	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	837	101 So. South	837	-	19	12.8
834	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	838	101 So. South	838	-	19	12.8
835	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	839	101 So. South	839	-	19	12.8
836	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	840	101 So. South	840	-	19	12.8
837	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	841	101 So. South	841	-	19	12.8
838	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	842	101 So. South	842	-	19	12.8
839	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	843	101 So. South	843	-	19	12.8
840	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	844	101 So. South	844	-	19	12.8
841	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	845	101 So. South	845	-	19	12.8
842	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	846	101 So. South	846	-	19	12.8
843	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	847	101 So. South	847	-	19	12.8
844	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	848	101 So. South	848	-	19	12.8
845	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	849	101 So. South	849	-	19	12.8
846	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	850	101 So. South	850	-	19	12.8
847	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	851	101 So. South	851	-	19	12.8
848	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	852	101 So. South	852	-	19	12.8
849	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	853	101 So. South	853	-	19	12.8
850	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	854	101 So. South	854	-	19	12.8
851	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	855	101 So. South	855	-	19	12.8
852	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	856	101 So. South	856	-	19	12.8
853	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	857	101 So. South	857	-	19	12.8
854	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	858	101 So. South	858	-	19	12.8
855	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	859	101 So. South	859	-	19	12.8
856	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	860	101 So. South	860	-	19	12.8
857	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	861	101 So. South	861	-	19	12.8
858	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	862	101 So. South	862	-	19	12.8
859	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	863	101 So. South	863	-	19	12.8
860	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	864	101 So. South	864	-	19	12.8
861	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	865	101 So. South	865	-	19	12.8
862	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	866	101 So. South	866	-	19	12.8
863	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	867	101 So. South	867	-	19	12.8
864	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	868	101 So. South	868	-	19	12.8
865	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	869	101 So. South	869	-	19	12.8
866	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	870	101 So. South	870	-	19	12.8
867	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	871	101 So. South	871	-	19	12.8
868	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	872	101 So. South	872	-	19	12.8
869	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	873	101 So. South	873	-	19	12.8
870	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	874	101 So. South	874	-	19	12.8
871	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	875	101 So. South	875	-	19	12.8
872	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	876	101 So. South	876	-	19	12.8
873	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	877	101 So. South	877	-	19	12.8
874	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	878	101 So. South	878	-	19	12.8
875	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	879	101 So. South	879	-	19	12.8
876	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	880	101 So. South	880	-	19	12.8
877	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	881	101 So. South	881	-	19	12.8
878	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	882	101 So. South	882	-	19	12.8
879	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	883	101 So. South	883	-	19	12.8
880	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	884	101 So. South	884	-	19	12.8
881	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	885	101 So. South	885	-	19	12.8
882	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	886	101 So. South	886	-	19	12.8
883	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	887	101 So. South	887	-	19	12.8
884	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	888	101 So. South	888	-	19	12.8
885	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	889	101 So. South	889	-	19	12.8
886	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	890	101 So. South	890	-	19	12.8
887	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	891	101 So. South	891	-	19	12.8
888	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	892	101 So. South	892	-	19	12.8
889	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	893	101 So. South	893	-	19	12.8
890	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	894	101 So. South	894	-	19	12.8
891	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	895	101 So. South	895	-	19	12.8
892	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	896	101 So. South	896	-	19	12.8
893	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	897	101 So. South	897	-	19	12.8
894	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	898	101 So. South	898	-	19	12.8
895	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	899	101 So. South	899	-	19	12.8
896	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	900	101 So. South	900	-	19	12.8
897	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	901	101 So. South	901	-	19	12.8
898	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	902	101 So. South	902	-	19	12.8
899	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	903	101 So. South	903	-	19	12.8
900	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	904	101 So. South	904	-	19	12.8
901	50th Street	137	+	23	33	17.2	905	101 So. South	905	-	19	12.8
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More than just a bank

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THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

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Norman Foster's fabulous American Air Museum has taken flight at Duxford. Marcus Binney reports



Space, the final frontier

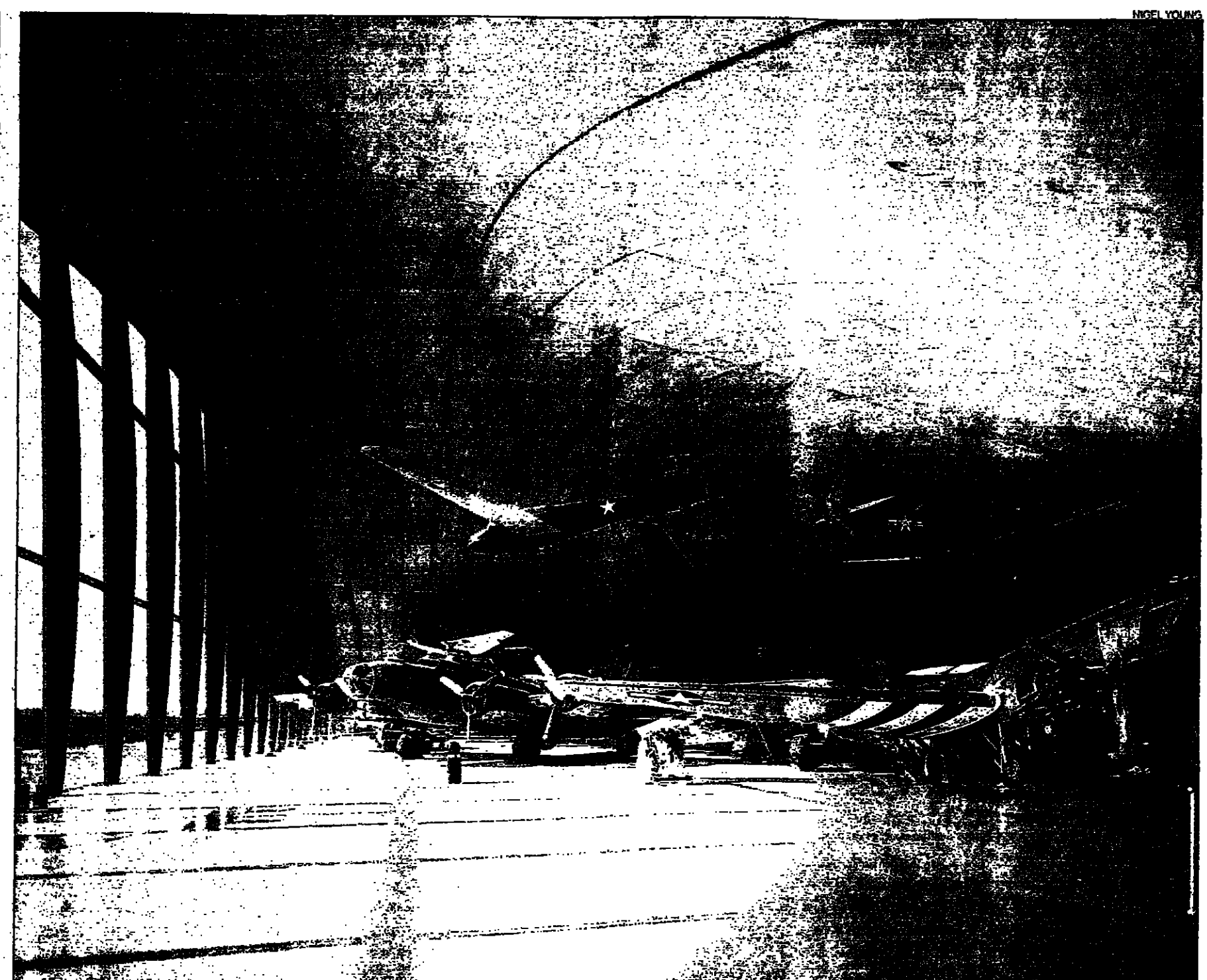
A child peering out into a scrapbook could hardly fit in more bombers and fighters than are crowded dramatically into Sir Norman Foster's new American Air Museum at the Imperial War Museum's collection of historic aircraft in Duxford, Cambridgeshire.

Overhead, First World War biplanes circle, an F-100 plunges in an attack dive, a US spyplane soars on a high altitude mission and a Grumman torpedo bomber (as flown by George Bush) descends with flaps open to land. Others shelter beneath the huge wingspan of the eight-engine B-52 Stratofortress bomber, which sets the dimensions of the whole building.

Of course, the whole idea of an air museum is a conundrum. Aircraft are made to fly. Walk-through aircraft cabins, or platforms allowing one to peer into cockpits, quickly become boring. At Duxford, however, Foster and the Imperial War Museum create the sense of a giant hangar at the height of a campaign, with aircraft, helicopters, jets and missile transporters crowded together. You walk among these gleaming beasts as if you are a pilot or a rear-gunner, ducking under wings, avoiding propellers and making sure a Sidewinder missile doesn't smack you in the eye.

The museum's curators are determined to avoid the usual syndrome of "Hands off, step back and don't put your miserable little mitts on our prize fighters." "We want people to have the excitement of being close to these machines," says

The great quality of Foster buildings is natural light



Inside the soaring building, Norman Foster and the Imperial War Museum have created the sense of a crowded giant hangar at the height of an air campaign

the museum's Frank Crosby. "We will discreetly place information boards and display cases anywhere there is a danger of the public walking unawares into something." In sheer numbers of aircraft the new display puts Duxford way ahead of its rivals, the RAF Museum at Hendon, the Aerospace Museum at Cosford in the Midlands, and the Fleet Air Arm Museum at Yeovilton, Somerset.

This is not just a museum of the US Air Force but of all the fighting services. "We have army helicopters and navy Phantoms from Vietnam, and a Marine Corps B-25 bomber," Crosby says. Indeed, the official opening — by the Queen next Friday — marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the US Air Force, which until 1947 was a branch of the army (something which top military brass writing to *The Times* would like the RAF to be).

The astonishing aspect about the whole display is that, starting from zero funding just ten years ago, enough money has been raised not only for the new building but for the restoration of all the aircraft within it. One reason they are packed so close together is that on the Tarmac outside, in the Cambridgeshire mist, they were rusting as quickly as in a scrapyard.

Working to a price tag of £8.4 million for the whole building, Foster throws a welcome question-mark over some lottery projects demanding £20 million-plus for similar spaces. And he also delivers a riposte to all those who assume that because he is the most famous

architect in Britain, he must be the most expensive. "The only way this project could happen was to build at minimum cost," he says. The money was raised through donations from veteran American fighter pilots, and with a grant of £6.5 million from the heritage lottery fund.

Looking at the husk form of Foster's building, I am reminded of the manta-ray spaceships that came into toy shops seven or eight years ago. But Foster has precedence, as his initial design dates from 1986. The shape is one of his favourites: a toroid, like a slice off the outside of a doughnut.

It is an engineering conjuring trick, too. As the design developed Foster and his team (first Nick

Bailey, who went off to build boats, then David Nelson and Robin Partington) switched from steel to the idea of a concrete roof. As completed, 7,500 tons of concrete roof are held aloft on just 42 supports.

Dashing curved concrete roofs were a speciality of the Mexican Felix Candela and the Italian Pier Luigi Nervi in the postwar years, but not so many have been done since. It required a forest of scaffolding to hold up the 330 pre-cast concrete panels (each measuring 12 by 4 metres) which were cemented together and only finally became stable when the last one was put in place. Neatly, the

anchor points for suspending the aircraft are the same as those used to lift the concrete blocks out of their moulds.

The cavernous beauty of the interior is completed by the spectacular glass wall extending across the whole south front and framing a stunning panorama of the runway and gently rising landscape beyond. "Pilots from nearby RAF bases are hampered by restrictions, but here they can buzz the air tower and get permission to fly in low, to the delight of visitors," says Partington.

The great quality of Foster buildings is the abundance of natural light. Here he overcomes a potential handicap of the deep interior and solid concrete roof by introduc-

ing a ring of windows around the base in the manner of a spaceship command deck. The walls below the windows lean sharply outwards so that as the sun bursts through the clouds, light is reflected back onto the roof. When dark clouds loom, a sensor at the top of the glass wall switches on a battery of 50 2,000-watt lamps as strong as searchlights. But, says Partington, natural light is proving so good that they have hardly been used.

The military analogy continues outside, where the approach side is formed like a bunker, half-concealed in an earth mound, and the entrance is flanked by concrete blocks deliberately evoking Second World War Channel defences. Most startling are the sloping

A pocket-sized work made to measure

THE second of the season's Proms commissions, from the Greek-born composer Iannis Xenakis, was heard on Wednesday night. Something under five minutes in duration, *Sea-Change* is too short to be a major work. It is nevertheless a substantial one — every bar teeming with textural detail.

An arresting opening counterpoint of snarling low trombones with high string sound. Thereafter, subdivided glass and strings, subdivided to maximise their amplitude, create the aural equivalent of a vortex. The piece is not essentially pictorial, however: rather the title refers back to a setting of Ariel's song from *The Tempest* made by Xenakis three years ago, and hints at notions of transformation, evolutionary process and expectation. The

BBC PROMS

writing is bold and forthright, but in so short a timespan it has no room to develop, nowhere to go.

A hundred years ago, Richard Strauss had no such inhibitions in expressing himself: his *Heldenleben* (*A Hero's Life*) is unashamed self-aggrandisement spread lavishly over three-quarters of an hour. Andrew Davis and the BBC Symphony Orchestra delivered a performance that was true to the spirit, yet without any trace of vulgarity.

The opulent Straussian peaks sounded well in the cavernous space of the Albert

Hall, and particularly in Davis's skilful hands. Harsh edges were rounded off, the brass choruses suffusing the texture without overwhelming it. Solos were well taken: the leader, Michael Davis, painting a sympathetic portrait of the hero's wife.

Prokofiev's popular Third Piano Concerto, with its constant changes of gear and direction, is always something of a rollercoaster ride. John Lill's account traced all the tips and downs with well-nourished tone and sharpness of rhythm. Davis and the orchestra were with him all the way, and at the close of the first movement, their simultaneous touchdown was a moment of communal exhilaration.

BARRY MILLINGTON

Bangers and panache

IF EVERY late-night Prom is as gripping as this we shall all be desperately short of sleep by September. Little did I imagine that I would ever miss the last bus to Hendon, because of a Senegalese circumlocution dance. But then, I doubt whether even the finest Senegalese circumlocutionists perform with quite such relish as the Ensemble Bash.

They are a British four-man-percussion group whose name does scant justice to their sublimely virtuosic and global outlook, though it does hint at the mad humour and loose-limbed living that enlivens their shows. Here they joined forces with that most adventurous of pianists, Joanna MacGregor, for a programme which, with minimum musicalological fuss, pointed up the parallels between folk music of many cultures and the alternative art music of this century.

Thus it was educational, if you wanted it to be, but also

Ensemble Bash

richly entertaining. And the fact that the performers actually spoke wittily to the audience (the arena was packed, even at 11.30pm) was a huge plus. It should happen more often.

Yet sometimes the links between "folk" and "art" were left to announce themselves. For instance the opening dance from Ghana — "Tropic" rhythms played on folk xylophones and drums — dovetailed perfectly into Steve Reich's *Music for Pieces of Wood*. That made Reich seem less a minimalist pioneer, more a late convert to a drumming tradition as ancient as music itself.

Similarly, MacGregor's deliciously pellucid performances of some John Cage *Sonatas and Interludes* for prepared piano proved to be

ideal wrap-arounds for two pieces of recent British jazz: Orphy Robinson's *Suite d'Orpheus*, beautifully layered for marimba and vibes; and Django Bates's characteristically droll *The Catering Trade*, which (with the help of two actors) offered a wacky Pythonesque sketch along with the musical satire.

Best of all was a work that embodied both folk and art traditions: Frederic Rzewski's *Winnsboro Cotton Mill Blues*. Rzewski's music promotes blissfully uncomplicated, old-fashioned socialism, and this typically ferocious polemic turns a 1930s protest song into a wild howl against factory tyranny. Originally a piano piece, it was splendidly embellished here, with MacGregor's epic solo supported by all manner of industrial clangs. Terrific, and terrifying, stuff.

RICHARD MORRISON



Tropical Vegetation follows earlier, more timid pictures

Great Dane as a pup

A French visitor looked worried. "But is this our Pissarro?" he murmured. He might well wonder — at least at first glance. The Pissarro of the exhibition *Pissarro in Venezuela* is indeed very different from the normal expectations aroused by the name. But then, so he would be. When Camille Pissarro went to Venezuela in 1892 he was only 22, inexperienced, untrained, and undecided whether he dared set out to be a professional painter or not.

As for being "our" French Pissarro, of course he was nothing of the sort. He was still a Danish national, having been born and brought up in the West Indian island of St Thomas, then a Danish colony. The visit to Venezuela was his first significant excursion from St Thomas, and though he went in the company of an older artist, the artist concerned, Fritz Melbye, was a visiting Dane. Melbye was Pissarro's first mentor and encourager, and since Melbye's own art harked back to the so-called Golden Age of

GALLERIES

Danish art, essentially a Biedermeier, conservative movement, it is not altogether surprising that Pissarro's first attempts at the exotic scene suggest more than anything else George Chinnery's sketches of the China Coast.

All the same, there is something premonitory about even the simplest pencil sketches. From the beginning, Pissarro is intensely interested in depicting ordinary people going about everyday tasks. Also, though he starts in Venezuela with timid pictures of basic buildings and the odd tree to give body to the composition or provide a sense of scale, he rapidly becomes fascinated with the tropical luxuriance of the scenes around him. Halfway through the show, he gains the confidence to allow his pencil to wander where it will. From then on the specific response to landscape is unmistakable.

Also, Pissarro seems to have been hesitant initially to

launch into colour. But then, as a climax to the show, colour bursts in, first in watercolours of jungle undergrowth and intricate fronds, then in warmly sepia-washed interiors of people cooking and, even more intricate and active, people dancing. There are also three oil paintings, which must be among Pissarro's first essays in the medium. No hint of Impressionism here: the forms are solid, the approach staid and academic. Nevertheless, the pictures are charming and confident enough to show how far Pissarro's artistic bent was right from the first.

Most of these works, seldom exhibited outside South America before, come from public and private collections in Venezuela. After its London showing in the Bolivar Hall of the Venezuelan Embassy, the exhibition will travel to the Edinburgh Festival.

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Wilde time on trial

THEATRE
Gross Indecency
New York

leads to" They frequently slip into other characters — Bernard Shaw, Frank Harris, Queen Victoria — and, during the second trial, they become Wilde's rent boys.

In casting the short and slim Michael Emerson as Wilde, Kaufman cheats a bit. Emerson doesn't appear 16 years older or considerably heavier than Bill Dawes's cellow but loyal Lord Alfred Douglas. The effect idealises them as a

gay couple and skirts the fact that the older Wilde used to have sex with Douglas's cast-off lovers. But the truth probably wouldn't help one warm to Robert Blumenthal's apologetic Queensberry. "His real object was to ruin his son and break the heart of his former wife," Shaw tells us.

Nonetheless, Emerson recreates an egotistic, passionate artist, but without effeminacy. Giving evidence, he cocks his head as though listening for the sound of his genius.

A satiric scene, that stops outside the 19th century, opens the second act. In it, a present-day jargon-spouting academic (Greg Steinbruner) discusses the trials' impact. Entangling himself in assertions such as "Wilde created the modern homosexual," the professor winds up declaring: "I'm sort of hesitant to reach any conclusion." After sampling the issues presented by this play, one can sympathise.

EDWARD KARAM

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The Future of Money



Not quite the new T.S. Eliot: a group of young American MTV viewers concluded that Murray Lachlan Young was "like Shakespeare on acid"

The £1 million poet

Can Murray Lachlan Young justify his unique EMI deal? Nigel Williamson meets the showman of verse

Do not describe Murray Lachlan Young as a rock poet, or worse, the bard with the backbeat. "I call myself a performance poet who prefers supporting rock'n'roll bands to playing theatres or comedy clubs," he says firmly.

You cannot blame the latest champion of this hybrid genre, for predecessors from John Cooper Clarke to Attila the Stockbroker have failed to turn their initial novelty value into lasting success. Young, 28, is hip, humorous and hugely ambitious, with every intention of being the exception to the rule that pop and poetry make uneasy bedfellows. He has a £250,000 contract with MTV. And of course he has a much-publicised £1.1 million record contract with EMI, which is giving his first album, *Vice and Verse*, released on Monday, a giant push.

Young's darkly comic explorations of the underbelly of modern life make it not too fanciful to call him a Hilaire Belloc for our age, the creator of a set of adult cautionary tales for the 1990s. Typical targets of his caustic wit include cocaine users, heavy-metal fans, supermodels and pretentious poseurs everywhere. *Casual Sex* features beautiful people who shout the

names of designer labels at the moment of maximum passion; *The Life and Death of Art* tackles the Damien Hirst school with vicious double-edged humour; *The Closet Homosexual* turns political correctness on its head, detailing the outrage of fashionably hip society when a noted gay trendsetter decides he is straight after all.

About 30 slices of this sometimes malevolent satire are being shown this summer on MTV — short sharp vignettes of verse sandwiched between videos by the likes of Michael Jackson and the Spice Girls. "That is where the audience is on a mass scale," says Young. "I like the elements of danger which surround rock'n'roll. If someone throws a bottle at you, you've got to duck. Sometimes it is a pain and a misery, but turning a crowd like that around is more exciting than making a bunch of half-arsed graduates laugh."

Young has become something of an expert at winning over ugly audiences. Faced with an unappreciative horde of Black Grape fans in Scotland yelling "Who's the w***er in the white?", he transformed

their taunt into a piece of mass participation verse, training them to recite the insult in poetic metre and then completing the line in mock triumph by declaring "I am he, I am he". His handling of the situation suggested unabashed star quality.

Mostly, however, Young provokes a far more enthusi-

"I was dyslexic and failed all my exams"

astic reception. He has just completed a successful season opening for the Pet Shop Boys during their two-week occupation of the Savoy Theatre. Next month he plays at the Edinburgh Festival. "It's about making poetry accessible," he says. "The most satisfying thing is when people approach you afterwards and say 'I'm not into poetry or anything

like that, but I thought you were really good'." Young was brought up in Sevenoaks, Kent. "There was an oppressive market town mentality and I hated it. I was dyslexic and failed my exams." Yet the facility with words was always there, initially as a defence mechanism. "I was a late developer. All the boys were turning into men while I was still a skinny little kid. I used to get beaten up and I had to learn to talk pretty fast."

He moved to London and worked as a cycle courier and a landscape gardener, but eventually pitched up on the media performance course at Salford University, where he did his dissertation on stardom. "Basically it was a study in deconstructing what my desire for people to pay attention to me was all about. It made me realise that I had to express that in performance of some kind, otherwise I would have become a complete pain to everyone."

Young returned to London with a new confidence and worked the underground club circuit. He also became a DJ and developed a host of contacts which he probably could have exploited to become an actor, a stand-up comedian or a singer in a rock'n'roll band. He decided instead to be a performance poet.

"I didn't want to act because I wanted to be in control of my own source and I didn't want to join a band because I like working on my own," Young explains. "Poetry is the stem of all lyricism and the least restrictive form. I can tell you a poem here or I can stand on stage in a theatre and do it — any time, anywhere. It goes into books and the recording medium and it is the broadest possible piece of art. If you can perform as well, that takes it another stage further."

His long Byronic curls betray a romantic streak and he cites Coleridge, Yeats and Wilde as influences. More contemporary names such as Ivor Cutler and Vivian Stanshall also come up, but Young is bold enough to declare: "Shakespeare was the most massive influence. Just look at the dictionary of quotations." He claims that a group of young American MTV viewers concluded that he was "like Shakespeare on acid".

His debut album includes sympathetic musical backing from the likes of Jools Holland, something of a departure from his live performances. "It's about repeatability. A recording of me performing solo you would only want to listen to once or twice. You can put this record on in the car and it creates a mood that is more than just the poetry and has a life of its own."

Nevertheless live performance remains his first love. Young says that he used to stand on a chair in the middle of a crowded room and stare everyone down until there was silence. "I used to feel that I was invincible. Now I have learnt fear, which you need in order to achieve. Performing poetry is like being a door-to-door salesman. You've got to get your foot in straight away, then you can close the door

with them inside and start the demonic stuff."

Young sees himself as part of a long oral tradition. "If poetry is going to live, it has to come out of someone's mouth." Yet despite his bravura, there is a private voice to Young as well. "I write a different kind of poetry for the page which I don't show anyone. People can decide whether they like it or not after I'm dead. You see, underneath I'm really just one of those sensitive closet poets like everyone else."

It seemed churlish to remind him that he was due on stage in half an hour.

Vice and Verse is released by EMI on Monday. Murray Lachlan Young can be seen on MTV all this month and live at the Assembly Rooms, Edinburgh, from August 8 to 30

Delicious brew of chocolate and lemon

The seven geniuses of Belle and Sebastian are all you need

Wheels, which gallop, writhe and pant like Love's *Forever Changes*, and is sumptuous in a way music hasn't been since Nancy Sinatra and Lee Hazlewood took it upon themselves to bring brass-class to the masses.

Belle and Sebastian have no Belle and no Sebastian — they are seven, from Glasgow, formed on a government training scheme, and therefore "the result of botched capitalism". On a music business course they

publicity is our angle." Stevie Jackson, B&S's guitarist and backing vocalist, says, in a rare Belle-and-Sebastian-talking moment. Jackson, according to the one-page, self-written document that accompanies their second album, was discovered "singing Negro Spirituals as he built a footbridge over the Dunbartonshire marshes. When [Stuart David and fellow B&S member Richard] heard him sing, they laid down their rod and staff and were comforted."

"It's just that personally, I haven't really got anything to say," Jackson continues. "And it's maybe best to keep an elegant silence."

Such wisdom in ones so young! To run away from the gooiest, squirming interview process, and simply get on with making witchy magical records. B&S's friend, Isobel, works as the band's icon and trademark — it is her languorous, swollen-lipped face that appears on the CD covers, and most of their photographs. Only one picture of Stuart David exists — snapped by a photographer when he wasn't looking, it swaps hands for £300 between music publications.

Belle and Sebastian are a rare and utterly mesmerising thing: a band who create their own world, and remain untouched by the tricky currents and destructive undercurrents of musical scenes. Think of The Lilac Time, Felt, Nick Drake if he'd had six mates who thought the same way as him — singles and albums that never really do that Top 20 thing, but remain in record shops and friends' houses, waiting for you to fall into them.

The latest instalment from B&S land is *The Lazy Line Painter Jane* EP, which starts off like *Eight Miles High* before stretching its wings out into a sexually charged bluegrass/psychedelic duet with a catastrophic guitar-line. Along with Radiohead, they're the only band you'll need this year.

The Lazy Line Painter Jane EP is out on July 28. Belle and Sebastian play Union Chapel, Islington July 31; Oxford Zodiac Club Aug 2; Colchester Arts Centre Aug 3



CAITLIN MORAN

were instructed to record a single and form a record company as an exercise. On the minuscule budget of a single, they recorded a whole album — *Tigermilk* — and released it through Jeepster, their own company. However, it wasn't until 1996's *If You're Feeling Sinister* that audiences started falling into their bosky world.

Lead singer and songwriter Stuart David has a simple, affecting voice — plain, like an HB pencil, but capable of being smudged into depth and shadow by the tender thumb of emotion. And if you're wondering why you haven't read much about them, it's because they don't do interviews. Or photoshoots. They even stood up the man from *The New York Times* because David had second thoughts about doing publicity.

"It's not a contrived thing — it's not like doing no

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EDUCATION

The summer holidays are the ideal time to get into the habit of reading. Susan Elkin on entertaining literature to take along

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You learn to read properly by doing it. Once the basics are in place, lack of practice can lead children to be inadequate and reluctant readers. The world of childhood is flooded with the quick-fix visual imagery of television, video, computer games and the Internet. It's hard work for parents to maintain a balance.

reading and pleasure are mutually exclusive? Parents who want their child(ren) to remain, or become, fluent, knowledgeable and thoughtful readers, will do everything possible to promote daily reading. So:

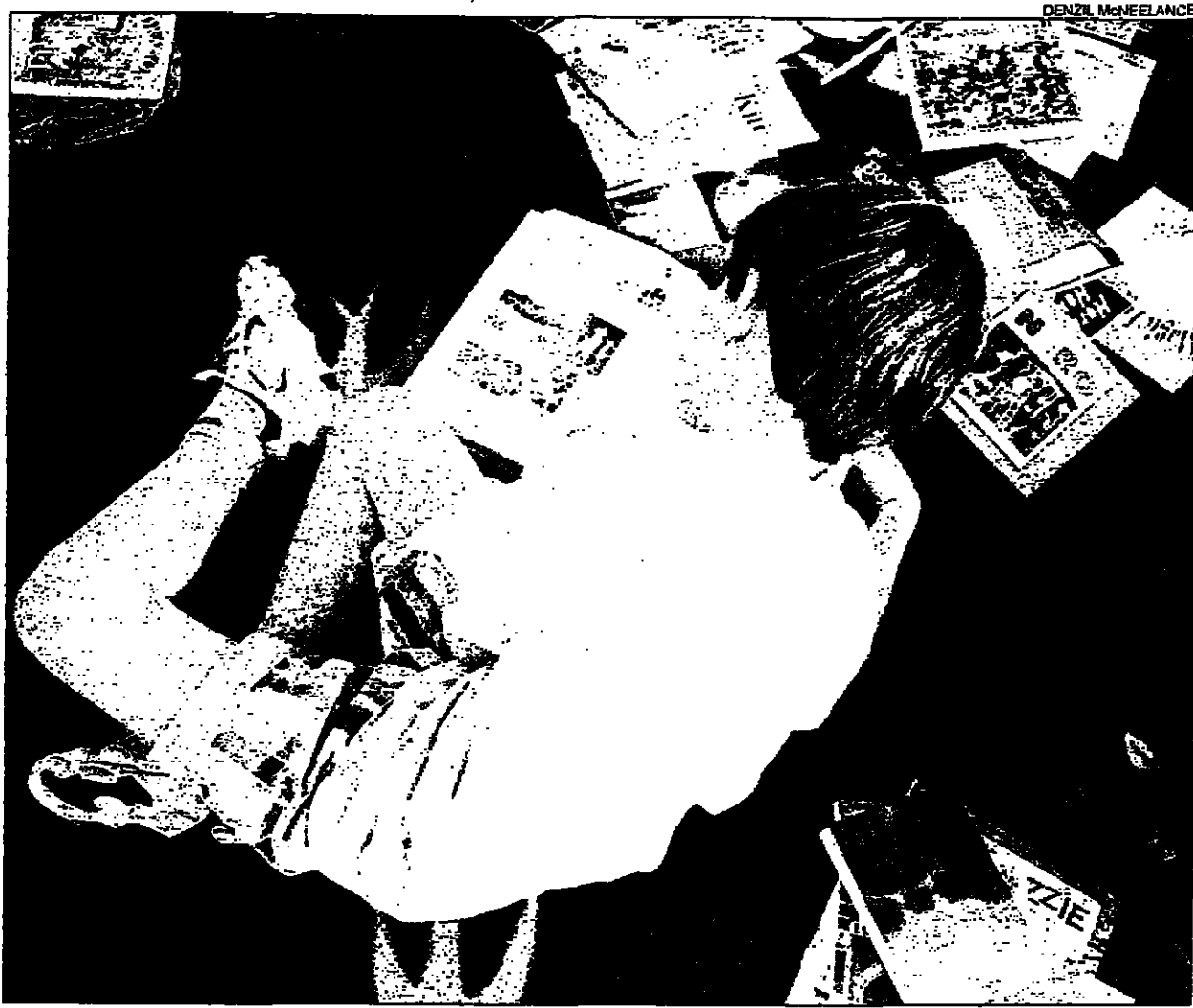
□ Take younger children to the library regularly. Many run story-telling sessions, which can trigger interest.

□ Read to the child every day, and not just at bedtime. One-shot stories are best for the youngest, but a serialised reading works well when they're slightly older.

□ Don't stop reading aloud just because the child can read. Aim for something just above the level that he can manage independently so that you're "stretching" him.

□ For summer holiday treats buy some of the children's "classics" — *Black Beauty*, *The Water Babies*, the Narnia books, *The Wind in the Willows*, *The Borrowers*, novels of E. Nesbit and so on. But don't forget the wealth of fine stories written more recently. Find out about children's fiction: batches of them are regularly reviewed in newspapers.

□ Read children's books yourself. Enthuse. Discuss them with your children and their friends. "A children's story which is enjoyed only by children is a bad children's story," wrote C. S. Lewis.



Children learn to read properly by doing it, once the basics are in place. Lack of practice can lead to reluctant readers

don't get time now" is conveying the message that reading is a puerile activity.

□ Make time. Be resolutely selective about television viewing, both for yourself and for the children.

□ Variety is vital. No one can read at the highest levels all the time. Anyway, how else do you learn to distinguish the marvellous from the mediocre other than by eclectic sampling? Teenagers are often hooked on Stephen King, Virginia Andrews and John Grisham. Much better than nothing, of course, but try to persuade them to dip into "modern classics" such as *Rebecca*, *Gone with the Wind* and *The Grapes of Wrath*, as well as the works of George Orwell, Iris Murdoch, H. E. Bates et al.

□ As for older classics, it's not much use telling your teenager to read Dickens instead of playing a computer game if you haven't read a 19th-century novel for 30 years. Relatively accessible starting points for young readers are, for different reasons, *The Mill on the Floss*, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles* and *Jane Eyre*. They're all available in paperback editions with attractive covers. But you'll need to read them, too — and don't forget these books were originally written for adults.

What follows are a few enticing holiday reading suggestions for books written mostly in the past 25 years or so for young readers, and with which parents may not be familiar. I've divided them into three age bands, but the boundaries are very fluid.

● The author is a freelance writer, a part-time English teacher and the mother of two grown-up sons.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

UNDER EIGHT: *Mona the Vampire* Sonia Holleman; *I love Guinea-pigs* Dick King-Smith; *Tattercoats* Margaret Greaves; *Rosa's Singing Grandfather* Leon Rosselson; *A Gift from Winklessa Helen* Cresswell; *Olga the Piggy* (series) Michael Bond; *Gundrop to the Rescue* (series) Val Biro; *The Church Mouse* (series) Graham Oakley; *Polly and the Snipid Wolf* Catherine Storr.

man: Quest for a Queen: The Jackdaw Frances Mary Hendry; *The Doll's House* Rachel Anderson; *The Great Elephant Chase* Gillian Cross; *Goggle-Eyes* Anne Fine; *Mrs Fris and the Rats of Nimh* Robert O'Brien.

TWELVE PLUS: *The Tulip Touch* Anne Fine; *Stone Cold* Robert Swindells; *The Village of the Sea* Anita Desai; *Gulf Robert Westall: Naming the Dark* Annie Dalton; *Melusine* Lynne Reid Banks; *Plague 99* Jean Ure; *Bad Blood* Bernard Ashley; *In Deep Water* Michelle Magorian; *Weather Eye* Lesley Howarth; *Buddy* Nigel Hinton; *Northern Lights* Phillip Pullman.

EIGHT TO TWELVE: *The Battle of Bubble and Squeak* Philippa Pearce; *The Ghost Dog* Pete Johnson; *Shakespeare Stories* and *Shakespeare Stories II* Leon Garfield and Michael For-

Reading: a skill for life

The invitation to join the new literacy pilot project, which started this week, came late to this school. Further funding had generously been offered by News International, at late notice, and the opportunity to participate was seized readily by the teaching staff.

Most parents and many local and national industries have welcomed the initiative, and have given it instant encouragement and support. Curiously, not everyone is quite so happy. A few parents have opted not to take part. They feel the one-to-one special attention will "brand their children as poor readers".

Some primary teachers see it as an affront to the work they have been doing for five years, while others object to knowledge of reading levels being discussed in public. Many are against extra study in school holidays.

All are surely missing the point. At issue here is not who tries to tackle the problem of poor literacy or when this takes place, but that we as a nation see the wisdom of constantly trying new approaches to improve things.

The ability to read is probably the most important skill any child will need. It unlocks the door to so many opportunities and closes it to those who fail. We cannot afford to ignore the plight of the 20 per cent of pupils who leave school with inadequate reading skills. Poor readers often become "wealth consumers" rather than "wealth creators".

The power of reading in the development of youngsters must be hammered home at an early stage. Schools cannot do this alone. Studies have shown that children's reading improves dramatically when parents take an active interest at home.

To help this, several pioneering schools have introduced schemes to help parents to understand this role. Homework clubs, parenting courses and helping with schoolwork sessions are boosting the confidence of parents and children. Sadly, it can be too late for some children who arrive at secondary school as poor readers. Constant failure earlier on, especially among boys, can destroy any interest and convince them that reading is not for them.

As a nation, we must surely see the sense of investing more time and money in our five and six-year-olds where basic skills are learnt. As costs and expectations of the public sector rise, it is clear there will never be enough money to go round, especially to exploit the opportunities offered by computer learning and IT. We should provide more teachers and funding in the early years.

Bob Salisbury

● The author is head teacher of Garibaldi School in Mansfield.

Make time for the children

Doug McAvoy on demands for an early review of the curriculum



Doug McAvoy: balanced curriculum

It is ten years since the last Government started consulting on the Education Reform Act. One of the Act's centrepieces, the national curriculum, has been found wanting. It has been revised and will again be under review.

Only at Key Stage 3 does the curriculum framework appear to have stood the test of time. At Key Stage 4, it is an ineffective ghost, rather than an effective framework. It was at primary schools that Sir Ron Dearing, in 1994, aimed his revised national curriculum in the belief that it would free 20 per cent discretionary time each week.

As evidence for the review, the NUT commissioned Professor Maurice Galton, at Leicester University, to investigate the fate of discretionary time.

The findings confirm what has always been obvious to primary teachers. The schools give the highest priority to mathematics and English. In the 350 primary schools in the study, 25 per cent of weekly teaching time is given over to literacy at Key Stage 1 and 23 per cent at Key Stage 2; figures over and above the hour a day recommended by the Government White Paper. The figures for numeracy, on average, equalled the White Paper's hour a day. Without the restrictions of the curriculum, teachers said they would devote more time to these subjects.

As to the fate of discretionary time, most schools denied it existed. Only 8.3 per cent of those questioned said that the curriculum requirements could be met within the 80 per cent of the time available. One head said: "It is meaningless. I cannot believe that schools take it seriously."

University, found similar time constraints. He said that "taking time and making time" for pupils was one of the strongest determinants of the school climate, staff morale, quality and effectiveness.

The absence of space and spontaneity in the primary curriculum and the absence of teacher time for each child has badly affected teacher morale. This has been compounded by the apparent ignorance of policy makers of the chemistry needed between teacher and child to encourage learning.

The Government's priority is literacy and numeracy, particularly in primary schools. This must be right. But if the evidence of the Leicester and Strathclyde Universities' reports are ignored then the Government's targets for the millennium will not be met.

The "top-down" curriculum has had its day. Teachers are beginning to talk again about building on the interests of the child and "magic moments" and there have been positive developments arising from the national curriculum. The core subjects provide a framework. A balanced and broadly based curriculum is something for all to aspire to.

But what the Labour Government cannot afford to do is to leave the revision of the national curriculum until after the implementation of its strategy for promoting literacy and numeracy. Primary schools need a vote of confidence from the Government now.

● The author is general secretary of the National Union of Teachers.

Will computers replace teachers? A headmaster gives his view

The classroom of the future

SIR RON DEARING'S review of higher education offered a vision of university students in 20 years' time, learning electronically and working largely from home. David Prichard, the headmaster of Wyckiffe College, in the Cotswolds, foresees a similar transformation in schools.

Mr Prichard, a former preparatory school head, says: "Eton and Winchester will continue, but many schools will die or change completely. Classrooms will look more like they do in St Albans, Pretoria, where they have 100 children, each with a computer in front of them, working at their own speed and two or three teachers around ready to answer questions."

Mr Prichard, who was head of Port Regis for 25 years, where the Princess Royal sent her children, says: "Schools will no longer be for the dissemination of information.

I can get that from the computer... But you'll still need a teacher to develop your intellect by stimulating discussion, encouraging your potential and sorting out what makes you tick."

Mr Prichard's revolutionary vision impressed Lord Griffiths, who was in charge of Baroness Thatcher's think-tank, and who used to invite him to Westminster to outline his views. He became head of Wyckiffe three years ago when it was "heading very sharply for the rocks". Senior members of the Headmasters' Conference thought it would be the first school in membership to go under.

The number of boarders it was attracting was on the decline, while the college's overdraft went up steadily. Mr Prichard had seen it all before at Port Regis, where he discovered on arrival that a third of the 90 pupils were due to leave the following July.

The school was £50,000 overdrawn, and desperate measures were needed. He sold laurel from the school's drive to Southampton undertakers, raised cash by selling the antique furniture in the common room and "flogged" the 19th century Chinese tiles from the fireplaces.

Mr Prichard says: "I was desperate to keep the ship

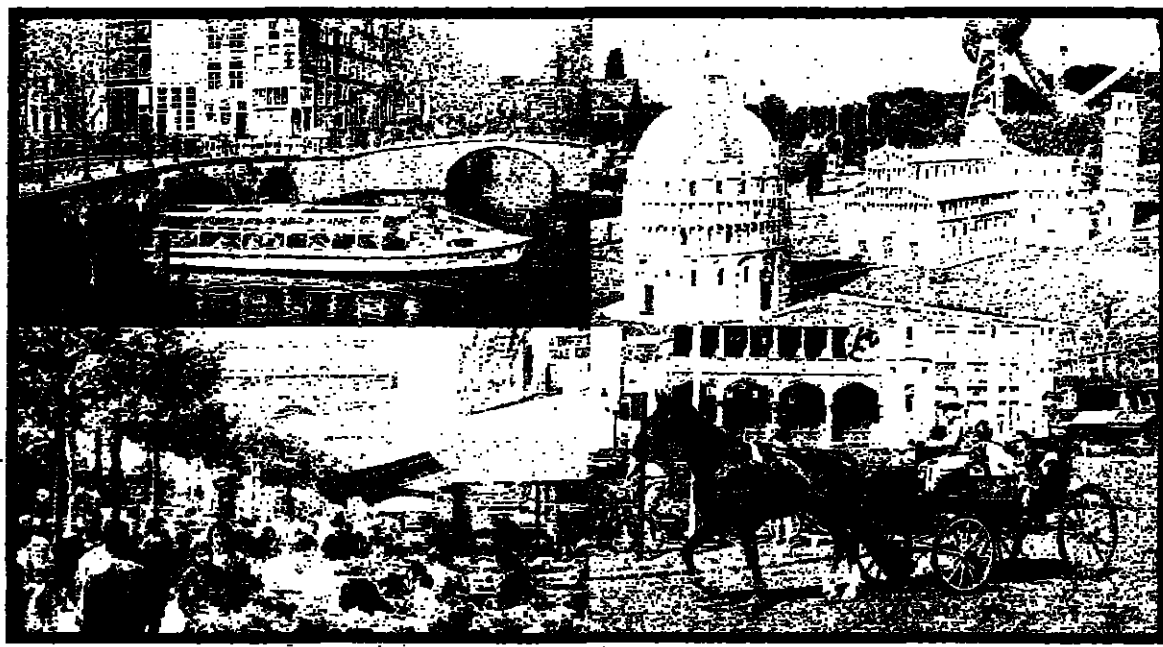
afloat." By the time he left, Port Regis had more than 300 pupils and 600 signed up to join. Mr Prichard's vision of the future is based on what he has seen on computers. "In the year 2015, you'll go to school for discussion, drama, music and sport. You'll be expected to be there to report on what you have done in front of your computer. There's going to be a shift towards the use of technology in learning. How it's going to work in detail I just don't know."

Teachers already leave children to work in the library, he says. "We were doing this with eight-year-olds at Port Regis. They would give up their free time and fight to get near a computer. It wasn't to play games, because that was forbidden: they were more than happy to do educational activities in their free time."

BRUCE KEMBLE

AN EXCLUSIVE READER OFFER THE TIMES

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These offers are for departures between August 1 and September 30, except for the bank holiday weekend, Aug 22-25 which is excluded in most cases. You can book for just two people, extra nights, have a single room on payment of a small supplement, obtain reductions for children or travel by Eurostar if you wish. For full details of three of the offers, you should call the following numbers:

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CHANGING TIMES

Stabbing foetus who is born alive then dies can be manslaughter

Attorney-General's Reference (No 3 of 1994)

Before Lord Goff of Chieveley, Lord Mustill, Lord Slynn of Hadley, Lord Hope of Craighead and Lord Clyde

[Speeches July 24]

Where an assailant stabbed a pregnant woman with the intention of harming her alone, but as a result of the attack she went into premature labour and her child, although born alive, subsequently died owing to its prematurity, the assailant could be convicted of manslaughter but not murder.

The House of Lords so held on a reference under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972, on the following point of law:

"1 Subject to proof by the prosecution of the requisite intent in either case, whether the crime of murder or manslaughter can be committed where unlawful injury is deliberately inflicted: (i) to a child in utero, (ii) to a mother carrying a child in utero, where the child is subsequently born alive, enjoys an existence independent of the mother, thereafter dies and the injuries inflicted while in utero either caused or made a substantial contribution to the death."

"2 Whether the fact that the death of the child is caused solely as a consequence of injury to the mother rather than as a consequence of direct injury to the foetus can negative any liability for murder or manslaughter in the circumstances set out in question 1."

B had stabbed a pregnant woman in the face, back and abdomen. She received medical attention in hospital but was discharged in an apparently satisfactory state. Some days later and without further trauma she went into labour and gave birth to a premature child, S, after 26 weeks gestation, who survived for only 12 days. The child had been wounded but that made no provable contribution to her death.

During S's lifetime B pleaded guilty to wounding the woman with intent and was sentenced to four years imprisonment. On the death of the child he was charged with the child's murder but the judge ruled that he was not guilty. The facts could not be proved in a conviction for murder or manslaughter. He ordered B's acquittal.

On the section 36 reference by the Attorney-General, the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division (Lord Taylor of Gossford, Lord Justice Goff, Lord Justice Kay and Lord Justice Steel) (The Times November 29, 1995; [1996] QB 581) held that the requisite intent to be proved in the case of murder was an intention to kill or cause really serious bodily injury to the mother, and that such intention was to be appropriately modified in the case of manslaughter.

Mr Simon Hawkesworth, QC and Mr Andrew Lees for B; Mr Robert S. Smith, QC and Mr

David Calvert-Smith for the Attorney-General.

LORD MUSTILL said that the reference involved a number of alternative assumptions of fact but he would concentrate on the hypothesis that the unlawful injury had been directed to the mother alone, with the intention of harming her alone.

The arguments of counsel were founded on a series of rules which, whatever might be said about their justice or logic, were undeniable features of the criminal law today. Those were:

1 It was sufficient to raise a prima facie case of murder, subject to entire or partial excuses such as self-defence or provocation, for it to be proved that the defendant did the act which caused the death of the victim or to cause him at least grievous bodily harm.

2 If the defendant did an act with the intention of causing a particular kind of harm to victim 1, and unintentionally did that kind of harm to victim 2, then the intent to harm victim 1 might be added to the harm actually done to victim 2 in deciding whether the defendant had committed a crime towards victim 2.

3 Except under statute, an embryo or foetus in utero could not be the victim of a crime of violence. In particular, violence to the foetus which caused its death in utero was not a murder.

4 The existence of an interval of time between the doing of an act by

the defendant and the necessary malice towards the mother, the contemporaneous starting of the chain of events, and the coming to fruition of those events in the death of the baby after being born alive.

The arguments of the Attorney-General were founded on a series of rules which, whatever might be said about their justice or logic, were undeniable features of the criminal law today. Those were:

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The second argument related to the foetus as a separate organism. The Attorney-General had built on the fact that the foetus was only a short step to make a

defendant had acted without an intent to injure either the foetus or the child if it were born alive.

To give an affirmative answer required a double transfer of intent: first from the mother to the foetus and then from the foetus to the child as yet unborn. Then one would have to deploy the fiction, or at least the doctrine, which converted an intention to commit serious harm into the mens rea of murder. That was too much.

His Lordship was willing to follow old laws until they were overturned, but not to make a new law on a basis for which there was no principle.

Even on a narrow approach the argument broke down. The effect of transferred malice was that the intended victim and the actual victim were treated as if they were one, as if the latter had been the intended victim from the start.

To make any sense of that process there had to be some compatibility between the original intention and the actual occurrence, and that was what one found in the cases. There was no such compatibility here.

His Lordship concurred with Lord Hope on the question of manslaughter and would answer the questions in the sense proposed by him.

LORD HOPE said that the fact that the child was not yet born did not prevent the requirements for the actus reus from being satisfied. The actus reus for murder and manslaughter in regard to her death

was satisfied by the fact that the child was born alive and then died.

Those were the rules on which section 36 and 37 of the 1972 Act had been based, but they had already found their expression in decisions by the courts: see *Dallison v Caffery* [1965] 1 QB 348, 369, 375; *R v Hennessey* (1979) 68 Cr App R 419, 426; *R v Ward* [1993] 1 WLR 619, 645, 674; *R v Khan* [1997] 1 WLR 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 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CYCLING: VIRENQUE UNABLE TO CLOSE GAP ON LEADING GERMAN

Victory in sight as Ulrich survives final challenge

FROM JEREMY WHITTE
IN MONTBLANC

JAN ULLRICH, the leader of the Tour de France, experienced his most uncomfortable moments since donning the yellow jersey as Richard Virenque, the Frenchman lying second overall, made one final attempt to catch the German on the eighteenth stage, through the hilly Vosges region, here yesterday.

However, the complexity of team rivalries and Virenque's own tactical confusion allowed Ulrich, aided by Udo Bolts, his team-mate and compatriot, to recover lost ground. There was some consolation for Virenque's Festina team as Didier Rous, 20, cruised to his first stage success.

Virenque, who set out more than six minutes behind Ulrich, had clearly not given up hope of reducing his deficit or even usurping the German, and led an attack of ten of the race leaders, minus Ulrich, at the foot of the day's most significant climb, the Grand-Ballon, west of Mulhouse.

"We could see that Ulrich wasn't on a great day," Rous said, "so we attacked and he

couldn't go with us." By the summit of the Col du Hundsruck, after 85 kilometres, the group containing Virenque and two of his team-mates was almost one minute clear of a grimacing Ulrich. With only Bolts of his Telekom team available to help his pursuit, and with 90 kilometres still to race, Ulrich's command of the Tour suddenly looked fragile.

However, Virenque, increasingly irritated by the refusal of his fellow break-away riders to share the effort, suddenly ordered his team-mates to stop working. "This morning, I decided that I

didn't want to finish the Tour without again trying to crack Ulrich," Virenque said. "Everybody could see that he was tired but, when we attacked, we didn't get any help from riders who were placed in the top five overall."

Fernando Escartín, one of the leading riders in the break, was quick to respond to the charge. "Virenque doesn't know how to ride intelligently," the Spaniard said. "Of course, it was down to Festina to make the effort — they had the most to gain. But they have no sense of strategy. They had a chance to make up a lot of ground on Ulrich, but he

ordered them to stop working."

As Virenque shook his head and Escartín, Marco Pantani and Abraham Olano shrugged their shoulders, the Frenchman's two team-mates, Rous and Pascal Hervé, continued their high pace and moved clear. "Pascal told me to go, because he was going to drop back and look after Virenque, so I attacked as hard as I could," Rous said.

"Ten kilometres from the finish, I saw that I had a five-minute lead and I knew I couldn't be beaten. When the team's going as well as this, you feel like you're riding on euphoria."

Ulrich, who finished safely in the main field, now has the tour as good as won but, with only two flat road stages and the final time-trial on Saturday left to worry him, the stress of leading the Tour for the best part of two weeks is finally beginning to show. "Today I felt really stressed because of all the pressure and media attention," he said, "but I suppose I'll have to get used to it. I'm happy that the race is nearly over and that we'll soon be in Paris."

TOUR DE FRANCE DETAILS

EIGHTEENTH STAGE (Colmar to Montblanc, 175km): 1. D. Rous (Festina) 4hr 34min; 2. P. Hervé (Festina) 4hr 35min; 3. J. Ulrich (Telekom) 4hr 36min; 4. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 37min; 5. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 38min; 6. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 39min; 7. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 40min; 8. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 41min; 9. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 42min; 10. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 43min; 11. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 44min; 12. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 45min; 13. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 46min; 14. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 47min; 15. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 48min; 16. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 49min; 17. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 50min; 18. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 51min; 19. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 52min; 20. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 53min; 21. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 54min; 22. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 55min; 23. J. L. Meunier (US Postal) 4hr 56min; 24. J. L. 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RACING: TRAINER ENCOURAGES ASCOT TO WATER DOWN HIS RESERVATIONS ABOUT BIG-RACE GOING

Stoute puts Pilsudski decision on tap

By CHRIS MCGRATH

IT IS not difficult to imagine where Michael Stoute, an ardent cricket fan, found his inspiration for objecting to a strip of turf that looks rather too dry and bare for his purposes.

The Newmarket trainer, unlike the England management at Headingley, cannot hope to get the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes tomorrow shifted to a different patch of grass, but he has certainly done his best to ensure that the groundsman

Nap: SAAEYA
(5.00 Ascot)
Next best: Ashraakat
(2.15 Ascot).

prepares a wicket that suits his attack — down to the ground. In Singapur and Pilsudski, Stoute trains the biggest rivals to Heliolo, the French-trained favourite for what is billed as the best race in Britain for many years. But yesterday, he put pressure on Ascot to resume watering after today's card, coyly refusing, after walking the course, to commit Pilsudski to the fray.

Fortunately, there is no trainer whose own cutting edge will be blunted by further watering. Indeed, firm ground represents Heliolo's Achilles' heel, and better going would also favour the well-backed Predappio.

Stoute's well-meant advice to punters was not to back Pilsudski, other than "with a run". But it did sound rather more like thinly disguised



Woodland Melody, right, beats Eloquent in the Milcars Star Stakes at Sandown Park yesterday. Photograph: Julian Herbert / Allsport

advice to Ascot — keep the taps on if you do not want to risk making a damp squib of your showdown between three of the most distinguished racehorses on the global stage.

"We've had keen to run Pilsudski," he said on arriving at Sandown. "The ground is in good shape, and so is the horse, but we will have to make a late decision. We ran him on fast ground at the royal meeting last year, and that was the only bad race he has run in a long time. They

have been doing a good job, and I'd have been perfectly happy to run him today. But there are another 48 hours to go and I'd like to think those pop-up sprinklers will be going on Friday night."

Stoute will need no reminder that there are always ways of getting out, even when conditions are in your favour. He duly acknowledged "the greatest respect for Heliolo" but one detects, in his inability to separate his own runners, no fear that there could only

be one horse in the world good enough to beat him.

"I don't think there is anything between Pilsudski and Singapur, and nor does the formbook," he said. "They have run against each other twice, and beaten each other. The first time, in the Gordon Richards Stakes, was inconclusive, as Singapur is easy to get ready first time out while Pilsudski always needs a run. The second time, Pilsudski beat Singapur in the Breeders' Cup."

While Stoute is clearly anxious not to rattle the frame of his Edipus winner, he did not have to look far yesterday to see evidence of "nothing ventured, nothing gained". Peter Chapple-Hyam had been deeply concerned about risk-taking Woodland Melody on fast ground in the Milcars Star Stakes, but the Manton trainer was rewarded by a short-head verdict over Eloquent.

The winner certainly took time to find his stride, but finished strongly up the hill to collar Eloquent, who led early in the straight, on the post. "I was worried about the ground," Chapple-Hyam said. "Most Woodmen don't like it, and she wants further, too. If she is as good as last year's winner, Red Camellia, I'll be happy. Mind you, I'd be happy if she is as good as the second, Yashmak."

Coral discouraged such ambitions, offering 33-1 against either of yesterday's protagonists winning the 1,000 Guineas.

Surprise Mission to prove fruitful

ASCOT
BBC2

2.15: Only five runners, but quality could make up for lack of quantity as there are at least two fillies who are considered above-average in this field. Shuhrah is well regarded by the Godolphin team and, after a good run by her stablemate, Elsurur, behind Embassy at Newmarket, a bold display is expected.

However, Ashraakat is reported to be John Dunlop's best filly and in the spring the Arundel trainer described this Danzig half-sister to Mehthaaf, the Irish 1,000 Guineas winner, as a lovely mover with huge potential. Moon Strike questioned well to land the Gosforth Park Cup from Blessingindisguise, who has won twice since. Surprise Mission was third that day despite not experiencing the best of runs. He can turn the tables on 4th bet terms.

2.45: Bolivar has won three times over course and distance, including last month. The form of that race has been boosted by the second, fifth and sixth. Despite being 10lb higher than his previous best winning mark, the Reg Akehurst runner has solid claims of taking this race for the second year running. Royal Shyness must have shown Geoff Lewis something at home because she has entries for the Lowther and Chevelay Park.

Shining Dancer, though, makes each-way appeal, having won at Kempton two months ago (Bolivar well behind) before running well in the Ascot Stakes and again at Sandown over an inadequate trip last time.



TODAY'S RACES ON TELEVISION

3.15: A strong pace is likely with Blue Iris, World Premier, Twice As Sharp, Crofters Ceilidh and Canovas Heart all best when racing prominently. Crofters Ceilidh has solid claims on her last run at York, but the race may suit a hold-up horse. Moon Strike questioned well to land the Gosforth Park Cup from Blessingindisguise, who has won twice since. Surprise Mission was third that day despite not experiencing the best of runs. He can turn the tables on 4th bet terms.

3.50: Rudimental was backed to win at Newmarket last time but, after quickening to lead two furlongs out, could finish only seventh. He may be suited by being held up for longer before making his challenge. However, given the heavy weighting of the course in recent days, Regal Thunder makes considerable appeal. He showed much improved form behind Memorise at Newmarket on his first venture into handicapping company and better can be expected if the ground is genuinely good.

RICHARD EVANS

THUNDER
6.20 Serpentina, 8.50 Stone of Destiny, 7.20 Coastal, 7.20 Geminelli, 8.20 Sick As A Parrot, 8.50 Saddlers' Hope.

The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 8.50 SADDLERS' HOPE.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM
DRAW: NO ADVANTAGE

6.20 MEK SPARK PLUGS MAIDEN STAKES
(3-Y-O; £3,330; 1m 4f (11 runners))

1 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (5) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (6) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (7) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (8) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
6 (9) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
7 (10) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
8 (11) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
9 (12) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
10 (13) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
11 (14) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
12 (15) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

6.50 SNOOWEES MAJOUES
NOVICE STAKES
(2-Y-O; £4,143; 6f (9))

1 (2) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (3) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (4) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (5) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (6) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
6 (7) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
7 (8) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
8 (9) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
9 (10) 51-100 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

7.20 BAILEYS IRISH CREAM LIQUEUR
CONDITIONS STAKES (£3,340; 5f (5))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (5) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

7.50 THAMES PERKINS HANDICAP
(£5,000; 6f (9))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (5) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
6 (6) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
7 (7) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
8 (8) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
9 (9) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

8.20 ROY CHAPMAN PROPERTY
AGENTS' MURDER HANDICAP
(2-Y-O; £4,320; 7f (7))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (5) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
6 (6) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
7 (7) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

8.50 WICKEN FEN HANDICAP
(£4,932; 1m 2f (12))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (5) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
6 (6) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
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9 (9) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
10 (10) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
11 (11) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
12 (12) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

9.00 SIR GORDON RICHARDS HANDICAP
(3-Y-O; £3,534; 2m 4f (4))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

9.30 LUNDY ISLAND
MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES
(2-Y-O; £3,534; 6f (10))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
5 (5) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
6 (6) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
7 (7) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
8 (8) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
9 (9) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
10 (10) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

9.50 WICKEN FEN HANDICAP
(£4,932; 1m 2f (12))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
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8 (8) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
9 (9) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
10 (10) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
11 (11) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
12 (12) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

10.00 SIR GORDON RICHARDS HANDICAP
(3-Y-O; £3,534; 2m 4f (4))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
3 (3) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
4 (4) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

10.30 LUNDY ISLAND
MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES
(2-Y-O; £3,534; 6f (10))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
2 (2) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
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11.00 WICKEN FEN HANDICAP
(£4,932; 1m 2f (12))

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(3-Y-O; £3,534; 2m 4f (4))

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12.00 LUNDY ISLAND
MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES
(2-Y-O; £3,534; 6f (10))

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THUNDER
8.30 Serpentina, 7.00 Robellion, 7.30 Sarayir, 8.00 White Saffron, 8.30 Magical, 9.00 Lady Of The Lake, 9.50 Saddlers' Hope.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM
DRAW: NO ADVANTAGE

6.30 LYSAGHT AMATEUR RIDERS HANDICAP
(£2,612; 1m 4f (23rd) (15 runners))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
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15 (15) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4

7.00 JACK BROWN BOOKMAKER
HANDICAP (£2,957; 5f (11))

1 (1) 654-400 HON 21 A. S. 8-4
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7.30 GOLDEN DAFFODIL STAKES
(Listed race; £10,615; 1m 2f (30th) (13))

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8.00 STEEP HILL HANDICAP
(£3,132; 7f (16th) (13))

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MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES
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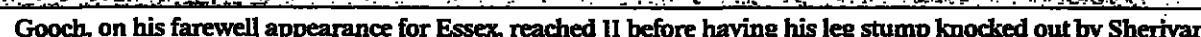
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BY JACK BAILEY

Gooch also played one vintage cover drive off the same bowler, the fielders left like statues as so often over the past 23 years. But then he moved too far across to the off side to play the left-armers's stock ball. The leg stump was exposed, and the bowler hit it. The morning had been largely occupied by a young man almost exactly half

Yet this nicely balanced game remains overshadowed by one bulky, leg-weary, slightly shambling figure. It may be too much to ask that Gooch goes out in a blaze of glory, adding significantly to the 30,701 runs he has now made in 650 innings for Essex. Even if he does not, 94 centuries and an average of 51.77 with a highest score of 275 is not a bad record when you come to think of it. Anyway, it may well be worth coming to Chelmsford on Saturday to find out what happens.



BY RICHARD HOBSON

THE force remains with Alistair Brown. In attempting to follow his 203 in the Axa Life League on Sunday, he faced an unenviable task, but at Northampton yesterday he brushed aside any suggestion that the record would weigh too heavily on his shoulders.

Brown was unbeaten on 170 when the second rain-enforced delay of the Surrey innings prompted Adam Hoolioake to declare on 581 for seven. It is the third-highest score of the season and presented a target of 432 to avoid the follow-on.

Northamptonshire, how-

Ben Hollioake pulled Taylor out of the ground in the third over and could blame nobody but himself for failing to reach fifty. He was one short when he attempted to work Boswell through mid-

Brown scored heavily in front of the wicket on the leg side, but also drove through the covers off either foot when the line warranted. He reached his third championship hundred of the season after 195 minutes from 134 balls, but required only 32 more to pass 150. He batted

Their first task this morning is to split Fordham and Warren, who have so far added 134 for the second wicket. Fordham marked his first championship match of the season by reaching 50 in 82 minutes, while Warren did so in 113 minutes, a flailing square cut over point against Lewis the highlight of his innings.

BY BARNEY SPENDER

The batsmen had only themselves to blame, a rash of poor shots betraying a pitch friendly enough for Jamshed to come out helmetless when Naqvi fell in the ninth over. They were rescued by a robust 63 from Azhar Mahmood, who struck ten fours and a six, and a grafting 75 from Rana Qayyum.

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

BANGLADESH	
Ather Ali Khan bow 6 Tendulkar	33
Naimur Rahman bow 6 Kuruville	0
Minnahat Akbarin c Karim B Prasad	3
Amrinal lasan c Kumble b Singh	30
Shahid Afridi c Kumble b Singh	12
Wahied Muehad c Ganguly b Singh	12
Ehsanul-Hoque run out	4
Masrur Rahman not out	75
Muhammad Hossain bow b Singh	0
Shahid Afridi c Kumble b Singh	1
Estree (b 15, w 2, nb 2)	19
Total (8 wds, 43 overs)	130
Zakir Hassan did not bat.	
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2, 2-12, 3-57, 4-79, 5-92, 6-100, 7-104, 8-104	
BOWLING: Prasad 7-15-115; Kuruville 6-20-112; Kumble 10-33-17-1; Ganguly 6-1-84-0; Tendulkar 1-1-1-0	

Tendulkar 5-0-18-1; Singh 9-2-13-3.	
INDIA	
S C Ganguly not out	73
S R Tendulkar b Eernutt	28
M Azharuddin not out	23
Edrees b-4, lb 1, nb 1, w 2)	8
Total (1 wk, 15 overs)	132
N S Sidhu, R S David, A Jadeja, R Singh, 15 S Karim, A Kurmale, A Kurmale and S K V Prasad did not bat.	
FALL OF WICKET: 1-54.	
BOWLING: Habibul Hossain 3-0-25-0; Zaheer Hossain 2-0-17-0; Shalish Salehuddin 3-0- 22-0; Eernutt Hoque 3-0-34-1; Masfuz Rahman 2-0-16-0; Minhajul Abedin 2-0-13-0 Man of the match: S C Ganguly.	

General Case

<http://www.the-times.co.uk>

CHANGING TIMES

BY DEREK HODGSON

Yesterday Alleyne, who was 77 overnight, took his score to 169 (off 203 balls), his thirteenth century for the county and his sixth here. He was already averaging 41 on this ground and has also taken 38

Alleyne has been much too proficient, in all departments, for an uninspired and disjointed Durham whose first visit to Cheltenham looks like ending in overwhelming defeat once the weather relents. He and Jack Russell took their sixth-wicket stand, at an ever-increasing tempo, to 205 in 56 overs, without offering a real chance. Alleyne lifted James Bowling over the sightscreen at the Chapel End and Russell pulled John Wood into a mar-

Durham's captain, David Boon, is now in as wretched a ruin of form as his team. He has not reached double figures in his last six innings and it will need a ton of application from at least three of his players, plus that luck that is rarely found around losing teams, to save this match. Boon has never been an emotional or even inspirational figure but has usually imparted an air of stolid defiance. Now, even that Australian sang-froid seems to have gone.

BY RUPERT COX

Their 342 was almost entirely due to Dowman's 439-minute innings, as he continued to play with a mixture of abandon, luck and the crisp strokeplay so prevalent on Wednesday. That aside, Nottinghamshire were grateful for Leicestershire's profligate nature in yielding 52 extras, as only Tim Robin-



Dowman: crisp strokeplay



BY MICHAEL AUSTIN

Vince Clarke with 76 not out, including 12 fours and a six at a run a ball, had earlier made his fifth first-class half-century this season for Derbyshire and passed 600 runs in his 21st innings since moving from Leicestershire. Now with his third county, having played for Somerset three years ago, a maiden hundred beckons Clarke. He fell one short against Warwickshire at Edgbaston last month.

The weather, meant that Derbyshire spent far longer than anticipated in passing 500 and launching an attempt to bowl out Glamorgan twice. The pitch is not conducive to that, either, as Brian Mal-

Glamorgan's plus points included a stunning catch at second slip - by Matthew Maynard to oust Matthew Vandrou off the bowling of Steve Watkins, who also had the unconvincing Harris caught at the wicket. He stood his ground until given out by Vanborn Holder, the umpire at the Lake End.

The Tannoy announcer called the day's play a limited edition. It might have been even shorter and James probably wished it had. Only three balls from Malcolm were delivered in Glamorgan's innings before the fifth stoppage and a wait for the final resumption.

Unbeaten
Ganguly
steers
India into
cup final

fusion
name
the game
Sussex
flowers

CRICKET

Shah able to supply Ramprakash with winning platform

By MICHAEL HENDERSON

LORD'S (second day of four): Middlesex, with five second-innings wickets in hand, require 127 runs to beat Kent.

IT IS not often that an innings of 21 warrants an exceptional comment but, in the brief time that he was at the crease last night, Owais Shah looked a batsman of real promise. The 18-year-old came in with Middlesex rocking at 41 for three, as Kallis nursed a migraine and Brown rested a badly injured finger.

Together with Ramprakash, who batted quite beautifully, Shah added 70 for the fourth wicket until, offering an unaccompanied front leg to Strang's googly, he was felled out, leg-before. In a low-scoring match, it was an important partnership and, in Ramprakash, Middlesex have a man who could yet win it for them.

Ramprakash batted for 2½ hours until, with McCague recalled to the attack and the light growing dimmer, he reckoned the umpires were

right to ask him whether he wanted to stay on. He has made 69 so far, with ten fours and a resounding pulled six off Strang, and had just been joined after the leg spinner had taken a second wicket.

The captain owed them some runs after missing two chances that would have reduced their target substantially, from 261 to 207. Fulton, the Kent opener, was reprimanded on 22 and Marsh dropped when he had a single to his name. Ramprakash was fielding at slip on each occasion, next to his predecessor as captain, Gatting, who wore the gloves in Brown's absence.

Gatting made a good wicketkeeper and, if his vocal contribution was any guide, he enjoyed himself hugely. The best of his three catches was a wonderful effort, low to his left as he dived in front of Ramprakash, who had already committed himself fully to making a possible catch. Poor Walker, who fell to Brown's equally fine take in

the first innings, went off moping. Gatting loved that wicket and his team-mates hardly loved it less.

All out for 105 early, when McCague collected the outstanding first-innings wicket to finish with seven for 50, Middlesex were soon among the wickets themselves. By lunchtime Kallis had taken three, and Fraser two. The pitch, lively but not particularly capricious, was beyond criticism. If the batsmen on both sides are truthful they would confess to some faulty strokeplay.

Kallis, the South Africa all-rounder, recruited when Greg Blewett was selected for the Australia touring party, has hinted at his talent with the ball. Yesterday he confirmed it by taking five for 54, the best figures of his career. He has a full-arm action and, according to those who should know, can be pretty sharp.

He initially replaced Hewitt, who went off with a back injury, at the Nursery End. Johnson, the fourth Middlesex seamer in this match, bruised Fulton's fingers early on and took the last two wickets.

The Middlesex pursuit did not begin well. Weekes drove feebly to gully and Pooley, possibly deceived in the flight, clipped an easy catch to mid-on. When Kent got Gatting for a duck, caught splendidly by Strang in the gully, they were cock-a-hoop. They reckoned without Shah's pluck, though. For a teenager he is extremely self-confident.

Ramprakash continues to bat delightfully in county cricket. The quality of his straight driving was exceptional and he went to his half-century from 58 balls, by taking 15 off a Strang over. It included a pulled six, a straight drive and a cover drive off the back foot. Today, with Kallis in support, he has the chance to deliver a remarkable victory.

Frustration follows the floodlit frolics

EDGBASTON (first day of four): Warwickshire have scored two for no wicket against Somerset.

ON Wednesday evening, Edgbaston was a vibrant illuminated venue, throbbing to rock music and Mexican waltzes (two Tennant wickets). Yesterday it meant for a desolate sight. The thousands who had filled the ground for the first floodlit Sunday league match had long since departed and the drizzle was unrelenting.

Only 11 balls were bowled, six of them by Andy Caddick, who had driven 120 miles from Leeds to do so after

being left out of the England side. Play did not begin until 5.15 and, so, heavy was the downpour shortly afterwards, that there was no prospect of a resumption before the scheduled close at seven o'clock.

This planned late finish was due to the hours of play having been put back after the events of the previous evening. By the time the television interviews had been completed, it was almost midnight. The groundstaff had only a few hours' sleep before returning to prepare the square for the championship match. The cleaning-up operations around the ground were still continuing in the morning.

Openers ease the pressure

By PAT GIBSON

SOUTHAMPTON (second day of four): Hampshire, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 398 runs behind Lancashire.

AN unbroken opening partnership of 171 between Matthew Hayden and Jason Lamey eased the pressure on Hampshire yesterday as the club's hierarchy prepared to stave off the threat of a revolt by members who are becoming increasingly concerned by the county's lack of success.

A massive defeat would make their task even more difficult when they meet the protesters at an "informal discussion forum" in a marquee beside the Phil Mead Stand tomorrow morning and it was looking a distinct possibility when Lancashire ad-

vanced from their overnight 423 to five to 569 for nine declared, their highest score of the season.

It could still happen, of course, since Hampshire have to reach 420 just to avoid the follow-on, but there seemed no reason why they should not do that when Hayden and Lamey were making the Lancashire attack look even more innocuous than their own had been, before rain ended play just before tea.

Now it could even become a declaration match and, in that case, Hampshire would have to be the favourites on such a flat pitch.

One of the members' main complaints is that Hampshire should have gone for a bowler as their overseas player and it was easy to see why when

Lancashire were adding 146 in 20 overs in the morning. Watkinson went on to 135, including four sixes and 17 fours. Austin helped himself to an unbeaten 65 and even Shadford, the nightwatchman, made a career-best 30.

Hampshire's argument is that, with no world-class bowler available, they were better off with a prolific runmaker like Hayden and the Australian made that point too.

He became the second batsman to reach 1,000 runs this season when he passed 35 and went on to an undefeated 90 off only 102 balls. Meanwhile, Lamey, who owed his side runs, after dropping both Lancashire centuries, was doing his best to repay the debt with an unbeaten 67.



Healy, the Australia wicketkeeper, leads the exodus during another glorious interruption for the weather

Creased up with excitement until moment when play stops rain

LYNNE TRUSS



Kicking and Screaming

TO many people, of course, virtually a whole day spent at Headingley in the service of 14 England runs might look like a complete waste of time. But it depends how you look at it, actually. If you don't know the first thing about cricket, 14 runs from nearly five overs (in six hours) is considerably more exciting than you've been led to expect and possibly more than you can cope with.

"It's raining again," was the big (repeated) groan around Headingley yesterday, every time an English bat was lifted in anger. Perversely, when the cricketers went to lunch, the sun came out. When they returned to the pitch, it poured. Around the surprisingly dinky Headingley ground (only 18,000 spectators), umbrellas were repeatedly raised with grim resignation and stumps repeatedly drawn. But "Thank God," I thought each time, if I'm honest. Good grief, I had begun to take a mild interest in the score. I had started asking intelligent questions about the history of pitch-choice controversy. Talk about the beginning of the end.

But I see. I don't understand about cricket. There is something about the slowness of cricket that makes me want to gnaw my own foot off to escape. Were I to live with a man who watched Test matches on the telly, I would loathe him. I would loathe him for the kitchen door. Rain stoppages, on the other hand, I do understand, being (among other things) British and a veteran of the Great

Wimbledon Wash-out of 1997. A whole day of rain stoppage was for a long time a serious prospect yesterday, which was OK by me.

"Very good for the complexion, this!" I remarked. Also, "I happen to know there's a branch of Harvey Nichols in Leeds; instead of hanging around here, we could all go shopping for designer rain-wear!" Neither of these excellent points made much impression on the fanatical Wisden collectors getting depressed and frustrated on all sides. "Even darker clouds!" I pointed out, cheerfully. "Gosh, could go on for hours, this!"

In fact, I was just enjoying the first lot of rain - a good drizzle with a smoky, dewy and terribly Northern damp character - when it stopped. Two chaps in blazers crossed the pitch to toss a coin and the next thing was, we had other chaps in helmets valiantly waving their bats at madly

ziggzagging Exocet cricket balls and occasionally ducking, to preserve life and limb.

So this was cricket, then? Chaps making split-second swipes at a greased-lightning ball, in obvious peril of their lives? I had always suspected as much. No doubt the romance of the game accounts for a lot of the attraction and will suck me in, given time. But let's face it, this is a very violent game. Helmets are laughably insufficient protection from these balls; padded vests a mere gesture towards self-defence. A well-stuffed sofa is the only barrier method these chaps ought to trust and that's the truth.

Luckily, this bout of incomprehensible cricket did not last long and rain resumed after eight runs and a mysterious consolation run had been awarded (making nine). Phew. I relaxed and resumed my meditations on that wet, ploppy stuff that was the real business of the day. Heavier the rain was now, supplied by charcoal clouds drifting inexorably from west to east. I felt thoroughly at home. Over in the infamous western terrace, the crowd consoled itself with litres of beer and sports videos, sang "Ere we go" and removed items of clothing.

After lunch, the rain was interrupted yet again. Five further runs were scored somehow (it's all too quick for me, and "extras" are awarded by the fairies, as far as I can see). But, as the rain resumed and the skies darkened for a prolonged period of Armageddon, I couldn't help feeling proud of our England lads, who had (after all)

claimed all 14 runs so far. They were also "not out", which must mean something. Australia had conspicuously scored no runs at all and must be feeling pretty sick.

Several silver linings to these clouds were apparent to me. First, under glowering skies of Castle Dracula complexion, there was no need for the cricketers to assume war-paint and white lipstik, as is now their weird, exotic practice, redolent of spear-wielding and Coming of Age in Samoa. Second, Harvey Nichols probably did a roaring trade. Third, there was no need to monitor the firing, glacial slowness of an accruing score. And fourth, any western-terrace hooligan planning a pitch invasion was too damp, dull, demoralised or dead drunk to bother carrying it out.

To give them their credit, the crowd refused to go home. "Go home, you cricket-loving weirdos!" I urged them, but to no avail. I began to wonder if perhaps, like me, they were quite keen on rain and were happy to compare downpour with light shower, deluge with drizzle. But, at 5pm, play finally stopped rain and they seemed delighted. Six hours after a sporting event has started is an odd moment to hear the first "Eng-land" of the day. What stout fellows, to wait so long. At 5.15pm, the first boundary was struck and the cricket started to motor at last, with runs and wickets clocking up, and shadows - shadows! - lengthening on the green. Wow. Well, as I said at the time, you've got to watch something when it's not raining.

YESTERDAY'S SCOREBOARDS

Tour match

Sussex v Pakistan A

HOVE (first day of four, Sussex won first): Sussex, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 304 runs behind Pakistan A.

PAKISTAN A: First Innings
Al Nazeer c Patten b Edwards 48
Salim Raza c Edwards b Martin-Jenkins 37
Rashed Jamshed c Martin-Jenkins b Kelly 28
Fahim Akil c Martin-Jenkins b Kelly 28
"Mohammed" Waheed c Taylor b Kelly 28
Rana Captain c Khan b Kelly 28
Ahsan Mahmood c Hampshire b Martin-Jenkins 28
Total 180 (10 wickets)

Sussex: First Innings
R Patten not out 28
M T Patten not out 28
Total 56 (no wicket)

Sussex: Second Innings
R Patten not out 28
M T Patten not out 28
Total 56 (no wicket)

Derbyshire v Glamorgan
CHESTERFIELD (second day of four): Derbyshire, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 474 runs behind Glamorgan.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Second Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Third Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Fourth Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Fifth Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Sixth Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Seventh Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Eighth Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Ninth Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Derbyshire: Tenth Innings
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Second Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Third Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fourth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fifth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Sixth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Seventh Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Eighth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Ninth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Tenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Eleventh Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Twelfth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Thirteenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fourteenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fifteenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Second Innings

J J B Lowe not out 1
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Second Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Third Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fourth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fifth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Sixth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Seventh Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Eighth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Ninth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Tenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Eleventh Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
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Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Twelfth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Thirteenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fourteenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

GLAMORGAN: Fifteenth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire

LEICESTERSHIRE (second day of four): Leicestershire, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 189 runs behind Nottinghamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
G J White b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: First Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: Second Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: Third Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: Fourth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: Fifth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: Sixth Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Leicestershire: Seventh Innings
S P James b b DeFreitas 26
M R May c James b Watkins 148
M R May c James b Watkins 116
K J Barrett c Shaw b Watkins 28
M J Vickers c Woodward b Watkins 28
A J Harris c Shaw b Watkins 28
Total 116 (10 wickets)

Formula One losing licence to thrill

Crisis, what crisis? More than 100,000 spectators, fuelled by beer, *bratwurst* and a boorish sense of national identity, are camped in the forests around Hockenheim. With their flags, flares and fireworks, they will lend a theatrical air of expectancy to the German Grand Prix on Sunday.

The race will enshrine the power of the modern Formula One car, which will exceed 215mph on four separate sections of a four-mile circuit that is redolent with history.

Teams such as Jordan and McLaren will challenge the established order at Williams and Ferrari, and the drivers will require subtlety in addition to the courage that is a prerequisite for speed.

The auguries are encouraging. There is a sense that the sport has reached an axial moment. Its financial and professional standards may still be set by one man, Michael Schumacher, but the infusion of young talent is a significant sign of collective strength.

Generations are changing. Only yesterday Gerhard Berger announced that he is to leave Benetton-Renault at the end of the season. Retirement seems the logical option.

because drivers such as him, Jean Alesi and Mika Hakkinen are being pushed to the margins by newcomers such as Giancarlo Fisichella, Jarno Trulli and Alexander Wurz. For every thirty-something such as Damon Hill, who is seeking the security of a seven-figure contract, there is a Dario Franchitti, serving a quietly efficient apprenticeship at an institution such as Mercedes-Benz.

Global television ratings remain stratospheric, although one should never forget strictures about damn lies and statistics.

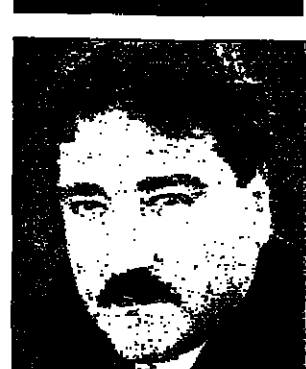
'Becoming a soulless experience'

Sponsors circle the paddock like hawks scanning summer hedge-rows but, somewhere, something is missing. Formula One is becoming a soulless experience; a business expense rather than a labour of love.

It still attempts to exploit the innocence of the days when drivers emerged from their cars with the insouciance of Battle of Britain pilots emerging from their cockpits. With their grimy faces and casual acceptance of risk, they were heroes for Everyman.

The intrinsic dangers remain, but characters have been consumed by the corporate culture. The suits in the

MICHAEL CALVIN



motorhomes prefer faces to be fresh, comments to be bland. Praise the Lord Mammone, laud the engine manufacturer, and land the sponsor.

There is an element of the emperor's new clothes here. The start of a grand prix is still one of the most riveting spectacles in professional sport, but when was the last overtaking manoeuvre that inspired instinctive inhalation? From a personal point of view, it was probably as far back as the sixteenth lap of the Portuguese Grand Prix last year, when Jacques Villeneuve had the temerity to overtake Schumacher on the outside.

The British Grand Prix, 12 days ago, might have been absorbing and invested with great nervous tension, but its

drama was dependent upon mechanical malfunction, rather than individual inspiration. There was not a significant overtaking ploy in the entire 194-mile race.

Hockenheim offers a better chance of a successful lunge, but such manoeuvres are so studiously old-fashioned that they seem to deserve preservation in a sepia print. Colour-by-numbers circuits such as Magny-Cours, where accelerating out of the racing line would be suicidal, prevail. Typically, in Hungary, which hosts the next grand prix, there is only one marginal opportunity to overtake, at the initial right-hand corner.

Mark Blundell, the exiled British driver, accepts that Formula One is the pinnacle of technological achievement, but insists that an IndyCar race is a far superior product in terms of entertainment. Given that he has won two of the last three by margins of 0.027sec and 0.659sec, he might have a point.

David Coulthard is certainly a convert. He experienced the recent race in Vancouver as a paying spectator. "I'm no anorak, but it was great," Coulthard said. "I could wander where I wanted, watch what I wanted. It made me

relate to the reasons why people want to go racing."

Blundell returned to the Formula One paddock for the first time in two seasons in Montreal last month, where he provided colour commentary for ITV. He was struck by the cultural differences. "When you're in it for the whole time, you don't notice these things, but when you've got used to another environment, it hits you," he said. "There are not too many happy faces, are there?"

Frank Williams balances his argument, but admits to some misgivings about the direction of the sport. "I have found some races this year so gripping I didn't want them to end," he said. "But I would like to see some more challenging circuits. On too many it is too difficult to pass."

In the immortal words of Williams, "a Formula One car should make you shiver". Villeneuve insists that he years for any opportunity to indulge his passion for "pure speed". He stresses: "That's why I do what I do." Hill is more circumspect, but even he suggests: "No one should be able to look at Formula One and say 'I could do that, no problem'."

Too many can, and do.

'Indycar is superior product'

TENNIS: HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT LAND INTER-COUNTY TITLE FOR FIRST TIME

Wilkinson serves up cup success

By JULIAN MUSCAT
TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

WINNING provides reason enough to celebrate, but there is nothing like winning in style. The men of Hampshire and Isle of Wight took the latter route at Eastbourne yesterday, building up an unassailable lead to lift the Inter-County Cup for the first time in their centenary year.

An 8-1 trouncing of Yorkshire ensured that the victors prevailed with a day to spare. It was no more than they deserved. The team played with assurance throughout this gruelling round-robin format, often outclassing opponents from the opening rallies. The players will take a lap of honour today, although their determination has been such that Surrey, their opponents, can expect no favours at all.

The platform for Hampshire and Isle of Wight's resounding triumph was established by their first pairing of Chris Wilkinson and Laurence Matthews. Their strength in returning service has seen them triumph in each of the 24 sets that they have played to date. Wilkinson, ranked No 4 in Britain, requires little introduction; the fact that he has yet to lose his service in more than 50 games pays him handsome tribute.

Yet Matthews, who has been coaching and playing league tennis in Germany for the past two years, has more



Daniel Lobb guards the net as Julian Godfrey, his Hampshire and Isle of Wight team-mate, serves yesterday

than held his own — particularly with his exquisite touch at the net. He played with Wilkinson when they were juniors and the combination has looked well balanced throughout the week. "He has been very solid," Wilkinson

said of his partner. "It has been a pleasure to play with him." Despite his imminent return to the professional tour, Wilkinson said he has no intention of sitting out the round of matches today.

The county's second pairing, Nick Weal and Paul Scullard, all but matched Wilkinson and Matthews. They conceded just one of the 12 rubbers they contested to endorse Hampshire and Isle of Wight's supremacy. West the British No 10, and Wilkinson bypassed a challenger tournament in Newcastle to represent their county this week. The move ensured that there was to be no repeat of events 12 months ago, when the county lost to Surrey by a rubber.

Ian Hewitt, the county cap-

tain, has employed a purposeful stride all week as he followed his team's progress. Now, for the first time in 35 years' involvement in county tennis, he could savour the taste of victory. Hewitt assumed the captaincy in 1984, when Hampshire and Isle of Wight won promotion from group six. He has now delivered the perfect focal point for the county's centenary dinner.

"It will be nice to have the trophy on display," Hewitt, 50, said yesterday. "That is why we have been so focused to do our best this year. It has always been my ambition to be associated with a winning side." Before captaining the team, Hewitt played in this event for 20 years — including when his county first won

promotion to group one. Hampshire and Isle of Wight have been well supported this week — not least by those who stocked and tended their splendid lunch wagon, upon which many a covetous eye has strayed.

In the women's event, Essex remain firmly on target to record their fifth consecutive championship after brushing aside Yorkshire 8-1, despite the concession of a rubber when Sam Smith, the British No 1, was delayed in traffic in the morning. They face Middlesex today, boosted by the expected return from a tournament in Dublin of Amanda Jones, the British No 10.

Warwickshire made sure Essex cannot afford to falter with a resounding victory over South Wales yesterday. Although Warwickshire have recorded marginally more winning rubbers than Essex, their opening-day defeat by the defending champions looks like proving costly.

Yorkshire are the only county where men and women are in group one, but both teams will fight for their survival today. Even then, victory for the men, against Devon, and for the women, against South Wales, may not be enough for either side to avoid relegation.

Boetsch passes test

ARNAUD BOETSCH, the top seed, secured a place in the quarter-finals of the Northern Electric Open in Newcastle yesterday with a 6-0, 2-6, 6-3 victory over Giorgio Galimberti of Italy.

But the Frenchman, who is ranked 38th in the world, is not optimistic about his chances of winning the tournament after struggling to

assert his superiority. After allowing Galimberti back into the match in the second set, Boetsch had three match points at 5-1 in the third but wasted them all, before finally going through on his fifth.

"I'm playing OK but I don't think I can win the title," Boetsch said. "My shoulder is very weak and I am not serving well."

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 37

DYIRBAL

(c) An Australian aboriginal language spoken in the vicinity of Tully and Atherton in north-east Queensland. The people speaking the language, *Verbatim*, summer, 1984: "Chloe worked out principles of gender in Dyirbal (involving a knowledge of Dyirbal science)."

BALLYHOO OF BLAZES

(c) Sailors' term of contempt for a vessel which they dislike for any reason. The etymology of the first element is uncertain, but perhaps the same word as *ballyhoo* applied contemptuously to a lubberly or ungainly vessel, an adaptation of the Spanish *balahu* a schooner. Herman Melville, *Omoo*, 1847: "Steer clear of this ballyhoo of blazes as long as ye live."

DORP

(c) A Bush village or small town in South Africa. Afrikaans. "The radios of God have always spoken out of dorps like Medina and Nazareth."

CRIOLLO

(a) A variety of cocoa tree, *Theobroma cacao*, native to Central America; also a name for high-quality cocoa or cocoa beans. From the Spanish *criollo*, native to the locality, cognate with *creole*. "There are two grades of Venezuelan cacao — the *criollo* or native, and the *trinitario* or Trinidad."

SOLUTION TO WINNING CHESS MOVE

1 Nxd8 Rd3 f1 ... Qxd3 2 Rxb5 mat 3 Qxd5 4 Qf8 3 Qd5+ Q7 4 Rb5 checkmate

THE CHANNEL TO WATCH

IF YOU'RE OUT TONIGHT.

THE MOST UP-TO-DATE WEATHER FORECAST. MORNINGS ON SKY. 24 HOURS ON CABLE.

TELEVISION CHOICE

Cookery from the stars

Celebrity Ready, Steady, Cook
BBC1, 7.00pm (Scotland, 8.00pm)

It is the turn of the breakfast television host Lorraine Kelly and that nice Nigel Havers to do the rounds of the supermarket shelves and come up with the regulation £5-worth of ingredients that will be turned into a tasty dish in just 20 minutes. Professional chefs on hand to help them do it, with the presenter Fern Britton doing her usual best to jolly things along. Whether introducing familiar faces into a format that has functioned for so long without them is a moot point, for hectic cookery is one area where members of the public can be just as watchable. But there is usually fun to be had from seeing celebrities cast against type and the contest between the weatherman Ian McCaskill and Michael Fish should be specially worth catching.



Fern Britton on kitchen duty (BBC1)

Hypotheticals
BBC2, 7.00pm

Clive Anderson has been so determined to prove himself as a television funnyman that it is sometimes difficult to credit that he is by training a barrister. But now he has the chance to demonstrate his courtroom skills as he plays moderator in the *Hypotheticals* game. It may seem a big switch, but he assures that his questioning is sharp and that he leaves his jokes mostly behind. Some may even prefer this probing, jousting, serious Anderson to the quip-second talk show host. Tonight's imaginary scenario concerns the problems of running a small business, such as whether to take on a woman who is pregnant and how to deal with claims of sexual harassment. As usual in this series there are too many experts, with the result that some of them barely get a chance to speak. But it is a lively session.

Gardeners' World
BBC2, 8.30pm

The one thing that removes gardening programmes from the everyday reality of amateur horticulturalists is that you never see a weed. Or if Alan Titchmarsh and company do suffer from mare's tails, bindweed and other horrors, they seldom let on. Until tonight, while heavy rain kept Titchmarsh out of his Mediterranean garden, the

weeds flourished. Before moving on to more pleasurable activities, such as planting day lilies, he must deal with them. It is a rare moment of revelation. The same can be said for Bob Flowerdew's contribution. Normally seen demonstrating unlikely uses for old car tyres or redundant freezers, Bob eschews both to sing the praises of scented plants. He is an old gardening sofite after all. With Gay Search there are no surprises, just quiet enthusiasm. She is in the Suffolk village of Long Melford to look over an exquisite display of clematis and perennials.

Get Fit With Brittas
BBC1, 8.50pm (except Scotland)

Chris Barrie, in his sitcom guise as the leisure centre manager Gordon Brittas, offers more tips for healthy living. The script is not quite as funny as last week's, or perhaps the novelty value of the format is starting to fade. But there is no argument about the seriousness of the message, however flippantly it is delivered. Barrie/Brittas is telling us in his nerdy way what we should already know, but often choose to forget or ignore, that we should take exercise and a lot of it. Moderate exercise which leaves us slightly out of breath is the thing, not sudden bouts of weight lifting or similar sudden exertions. Walking or cycling are the recommended modes, with Lesley Ash of *Men Behaving Badly* joining Brittas on a two-wheeled excursion into the countryside. Peter Waymark

RADIO CHOICE

Here Comes the Boss
Radio 4 (FM) 10.00am

Whatever it is that makes the perfect boss (assuming of course that a creature exists) we ought to have a reliable concept of him / her by the time Patrick Wright's series ends in four weeks' time. It's astonishing but true that 3,000 books on management theory were published last year. Wright's brief — important in these industrially competitive times — is to establish how theory can be translated into practice, and how to test whether, as the old saying goes, practice always makes perfect. *Here Comes the Boss* kicks off by posing the question: can good bosses be even better if they themselves have been subjected to military discipline? I should imagine that former sergeant majors will know the answer to that one.

RADIO 1

7.00am Kevin Greenting 9.00 Simon Mayo 11.30 Radio 1 Breakfast. Live from Newbury 12.00pm Newsbeat 12.45 Jo White 2.00 Paddy Carroll 4.00 Mary Anne Hobbs 6.15 Newsbeat 6.30 Pete Tong's Essential Selection 10.00 One in the Jungle 12.00am Radio 1 Rap Show with Tim Westwood 3.00am Charlie Jordan

RADIO 2

6.00am Sarah Kennedy 7.30 Wake Up to Wogan 9.30 Ken Bruce 11.30 Kate Aske 1.30pm Sue Cook 3.00 Ed Stewart 5.05 John Dunn 7.00 Radio 2 Sing Gotta Dance 7.30 Friday Night is Music Night 9.15 Bon Free 9.30 Listen to the Band 10.00 Sheridan Morley

RADIO 5 LIVE

5.00am Morning Reports 6.00 The Breakfast Programme 9.00 The Magazine 12.00 Midday with Mel 2.00 Race on Five 4.00 John Inverdale Nationwide 7.00 News Extra 7.30 Friday Sport. Live commentary on Oxford Sevens v Adelaide Rams in the World Club Championship. Plus the latest news from the Tour de France and a review of the first day's play in the fourth Test at Headingley 10.00 Paper Talk 11.00 News Extra 12.00 After Hours 2.00am Up All Night

TALK RADIO

Chris Ashley and Sandy Watt 7.00 Paul Ross 9.00 Scott Crichton 12.00 Lorraine Kelly 2.00pm Tommy Boyd 4.00 Deewette, with Peter Dinkley 7.00 Moz Dee's Sportszone 10.00 Mike Allen 1.00am Ian Collins

WORLD SERVICE

All times in BST. News on the hour. 6.00am Newsday 6.30 Europe Today 7.15 World Today 7.30 Voting for Britain 8.15 On the Spot 8.30 Music Review 9.15 Pause for Thought 9.15 Performance 9.30 John Peel 10.05 Business 10.15 Learning World 10.30 BBC English 10.45 Sport 11.30 Assignment 12.00pm Focus on Faith 1.05 Business 1.15 Britain Today 1.30 Body of Knowledge 1.45 Sport 2.00 Newsday 3.00 Outlook 3.30 Multitrack 4.05 Football 4.15 Code Breakers 4.30 News in German 5.00 Europe Today 5.30 Business 5.45 Britain Today 6.15 World Today 6.30 News in German 6.40 Spotlight 6.45 Sport 7.00 Focus on Faith 8.00 Outlook 8.25 Pause for Thought 8.30 Multitrack 9.00 Newsday 10.05 Business 10.15 Britain Today 10.30 People and Politics 11.30 World Today 11.45 Sport 12.05am Outlook 12.30 Multitrack 1.30 From the Weeklies 1.45 Britain Today 2.30 Newsday 3.00 People and Politics 4.05 Business 4.15 Sport 4.30 Weekend 4.45 On the Spot 5.00 Outlook 5.45 Music Beat

CLASSIC FM

4.00am Mark Griffiths 6.00 Alan Martin 9.00 Harry Kelly 1.00pm Concerto 3.00 Jamie Cullum 7.00 Newsnight 7.30 Sonnets. Localist (Plus Sonata No 9 in E major) 8.00 Evening Concert Verdi (Overture, The Sicilian Vespers), La Gioconda from Sordani Musicales, La Regata Veneziana, La Gio in Gondola; La Danza) 10.00 Michael Maphosis 2.00 Concerto (f)

VIRGIN RADIO

7.00am Russ 'n' Jono 10.00 Graham Dene 1.00 Jeremy Clark 4.00 Nicky Horn 7.00 Paul Coyte (FM) / Robin Banks (AM) 10.00 Alan Freeman 12.00 Mark Forrest 2.00am Howard Pearce

RADIO 3

6.00am On Air, with Andrew McGregor. Includes: Selby Images; Sel 2; Rubble (Gintona Concerto); Admittant (Grand Choeur in G minor); Mozart (Symphony No 21 in A, K134); Wagner (Lohengrin, Prelude to Act 3); Sarasate (Carmen Fantasy); 9.00 Morning Coffee, with Penny Gore. Includes Haydn (Cello Concerto in C); Elgar (Surrem Cordo); Rachmaninov (Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini); 10.00 Musical Encounters, with Nicola Heywood. Includes: Grieg (Peer Gynt Suite No 1); Berlioz (Romance and Juliet); Brahms (Eight Piano Pieces, Op 78); Haydn (String Quartet in C, Op 50 No 14); 11.00 The Sound of Music (Concerto for Orchestra); Chopin (Mazurkas, Op 63, No 2 in F minor; No 3 in C sharp minor); 12.00 Proms Composer of the Week: John Adams. 1.00pm News; St David's Hall Lunchtime Recital. Nicola Heywood presents the second of six recitals from Cardiff. Paul Whelan, baritone, and Julius Drake, piano, Furler, real Britten (Let the Dreaming Engine); First (Fear No More the Heat of the Sun: A Lover and His Lass: Who's a Symp? Let Us Carols in English (See: See: See); Rachmaninov (Let Us Rest, Op 26 No 3); Mussorgsky (Songs and Dances of Death); 2.00 The Proms: Selections from Leonard Bernstein's Broadway musical, the story of three sailors anxious to make the most of their shore leave in New York

4.00 Mining the Archive. Paul Guinary selects recordings from the BBC archives of the work of Percy Grainger. Includes the composer performing his *Justus Melian* and the Goldstream Guards under Captain Trevor L. Sharpe, performing his *Linchpin* Poxy; 5.00 Music Mosaic, with Vasily Sharp. Includes more from the electronic music maestro Martin Raus; 5.15 In Tune, with Anthony Burton. Includes Peter Maxwell Davies (Lullaby for Lucy); Jonathan Harvey (Mortuos Plango, Vivos Voco); Smetana (Vltava, Ma Vlast); 7.30 BBC Proms 97. Stephen Kovacevich, piano, BBC Philharmonic Orchestra. Peter Maxwell Davies (Suite in St Magnus 1), conducted by the composer. Beethoven (Piano Concerto No 1 in C, conductor Vassily Sissakos 8.30 Interval: Stephen Kovacevich plays Chopin 8.50 Concert, part two: Beethoven (Symphony No 9), conducted by Vassily Sissakos; 10.15 Hear and Now. Sarah Walker introduces an edition recorded earlier this month at the Cheltenham Festival. The soprano Angela Tunnell and the Birmingham Contemporary Music Group perform Beethoven's *Folk Songs* and Vio Hayland's *Crazy Road*; 12.00 Proms Composers of the Week: Beethoven. 1.15am Sappho's Colossus. Sonny Rollins talks to John Surman about his life's work and the role that his wife, Nellie, has played throughout his career (6/8) (f); 1.30 Through the Night, with David Corrie. Includes 1.00 Flute (Saria). Performed by Eva Depoitova, soprano, Eva Depoitova, mezzo, Peter Dinkley, tenor, Václav Zitek, baritone, Erno Jancsek Opera Chorus and State Philharmonic, under Jan Stych

RADIO 4

6.55am Shipping Forecast (LW) 6.00 News Briefing 6.10 Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for the Day 6.30 Today 8.40 Yesterday in Parliament 9.00 News 9.05 Desert Island Discs. Sue Lawley's castaway is Susan Greenfield (f) 9.45 Roxburgh's Russia. In the first of a four-part series, the BBC's Moscow correspondent asks Russians what they feel about the past and present regimes 10.00 News; Here Comes the Boss (FM). See Choice 10.00 An Act of Worship (LW) 10.15 On This Day (LW) 10.30 Woman's Hour with Mari Nicolson 10.50-1.00pm Test Match Special (LW). Coverage of the second day's play in the fourth Test 11.30 The Natural History Programme (FM). Presented by Joanna Pinnock 12.00 News; You and Yours (FM). Consumer news and current affairs with Mark Whittaker 12.25pm Food Programme. The second part of the special report on food and the elderly. With Derek Cooper 12.35 Weather 1.00 The World at One (FM), with Nick Clarke 1.40 The Archers (FM) (f) 1.55 Shipping Forecast 1.40-7.00 Test Match Special (LW). Continued coverage from Headingley 2.00 News; (FM) Summer Series: All Things Betray Thee, by Gavin Thomas, dramatised in three episodes by Alan Plater. A travelling harpist searches for his friend but finds unrest and mischief. With Ian Hughes and Patrick Stewart (f) 3.00 News; The Afternoon Show (FM), with Laurie Taylor and his guests 4.00 News; 4.05 Kaleidoscope (FM). Tim Marlow visits Cambridge as part of National Galleries Week

4.46 Short Story: The Playing Fields of Simla (FM), by Ruskin Bond. Read by Art Malik. An story of schoolboys separated by partition 5.00 Mid (FM), with Charlie Lee-Potter and Jon Soper 5.30 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather 6.00 Six O'Clock News (FM) 6.30 Going Places (FM). David Stafford suggests spending a weekend at the Womad Festival in Reading 7.00 News 7.05 The Archers 7.20 Pick of the Week. Selected by Chris Sale 8.05 Any Questions? Jonathan Dimbleby chairs the topical debate in Portludra, Swansea. The panel includes Ron Davies, Neil Brennon, Wamock and Steven Webb, MP 8.50 Law in Action. In the light of recent war crimes, Anthony Dworkin asks how an international criminal court might work 9.15 Letter from America. Alastair Cooke 9.30 Kaleidoscope Feature: The Moon Lies. Tim Marlow explores the painting's extraordinary image 10.00 The World Tonight with Robin Lustig 10.45 Book at Bedtime: Captain Corelli's Mandolin, by Louis de Bernieres. Abridged by Alison Joseph and read by Robert Powell (15/15) 11.00 Goodness Gracious Me. The all-Asian comedy sketch show. With Sanjeev Ghoshal, Kunalvir Ghil, Nish Santhony, Nina Wadia and Meera Syal 11.25 Ten Junction. Patrick Harman and guests take a topical look at the week's events 11.45 Today in Parliament. A roundup of the day's events in Westminster 12.00 News 12.30 The Late Book: The White Boy Shuffie. Written by Paul Beatty and read by Ray Shell (10/10) 12.45 Shipping Forecast 1.00 As World Service

FREQUENCY GUIDE. RADIO 1, FM 97.8-99.8. RADIO 2, FM 88.0-90.2. RADIO 3, FM 90.2-92.4. RADIO 4, FM 92.4-94.8. LW 198. MW 720. RADIO 5 LIVE, MW 983, 909, MW 987, 1003, MW 1007, 1021, MW 1025, 1039, 1053, 1067, 1081, 1095, 1109, 1123, 1137, 1151, 1165, 1179, 1193, 1207, 1221, 1235, 1249, 1263, 1277, 1291, 1305, 1319, 1333, 1347, 1361, 1375, 1389, 1403, 1417, 1431, 1445, 1459, 1473, 1487, 1501, 1515, 1529, 1543, 1557, 1571, 1585, 1599, 1613, 1627, 1641, 1655, 1669, 1683, 1697, 1711, 1725, 1739, 1753, 1767, 1781, 1795, 1809, 1823, 1837, 1851, 1865, 1879, 1893, 1907, 1921, 1935, 1949, 1963, 1977, 1991, 2005, 2019, 2033, 2047, 2061, 2075, 2089, 2103, 2117, 2131, 2145, 2159, 2173, 2187, 2201, 2215, 2229, 2243, 2257, 2271, 2285, 2299, 2313, 2327, 2341, 2355, 2369, 2383, 2397, 2411, 2425, 2439, 2453, 2467, 2481, 2495, 2509, 2523, 2537, 2551, 2565, 2579, 2593, 2607, 2621, 2635, 2649, 2663, 2677, 2691, 2705, 2719, 2733, 2747, 2761, 2775, 2789, 2803, 2817, 2831, 2845, 2859, 2873, 2887, 2901, 2915, 2929, 2943, 2957, 2971, 2985, 2999, 3013, 3027, 3041, 3055, 3069, 3083, 3097, 3111, 3125, 3139, 3153, 3167, 3181, 3195, 3209, 3223, 3237, 3251, 3265, 3279, 3293, 3307, 3321, 3335, 3349, 3363, 3377, 3391, 3405, 3419, 3433, 3447, 3461, 3475, 3489, 3503, 3517, 3531, 3545, 3559, 3573, 3587, 3601, 3615, 3629, 3643, 3657, 3671, 3685, 3699, 3713, 3727, 3741, 3755, 3769, 3783, 3797, 3811, 3825, 3839, 3853, 3867, 3881, 3895, 3909, 3923, 3937, 3951, 3965, 3979, 3993, 4007, 4021, 4035, 4049, 4063, 4077, 4091, 4105, 4119, 4133, 4147, 4161, 4175, 4189, 4203, 4217, 4231, 4245, 4259, 4273, 4287, 4301, 4315, 4329, 4343, 4357, 4371, 4385, 4399, 4413, 4427, 4441, 4455, 4469, 4483, 4497, 4511, 4525, 4539, 4553, 4567, 4581, 4595, 4609, 4623, 4637, 4651, 4665, 4679, 4693, 4707, 4721, 4735, 4749, 4763, 4777, 4791, 4805, 4819, 4833, 4847, 4861, 4875, 4889, 4903, 4917, 4931, 4945, 4959, 4973, 4987, 5001, 5015, 5029, 5043, 5057, 5071, 5085, 5099, 5113, 5127, 5141, 5155, 5169, 5183, 5197, 5211, 5225, 5239, 5253, 5267, 5281, 5295, 5309, 5323, 5337, 5351, 5365, 5379, 5393, 5407, 5421, 5435, 5449, 5463, 5477, 54

Wild? The foodies must have been furious

It's taken me a couple of weeks to work out what Nick Nairn is up to with the latest series of *Wild Harvest* (BBC2). I think I've finally got it. First time out, I thought he was just a bit of a dandy. I mean, describing *orange* as "a fantastic standby pudding". In the first place, it involves combing the Scottish sea-shore for hours to find little clumps of red seaweed; secondly, not even the inhabitants of Skye seemed to rate it much ("I'm not sure how you would describe it but it's not that pleasant"); and thirdly, the blueberry sauce that allegedly provided the perfect accompaniment was "all the better if left for three days". Standby pudding? It would take less time to record an entire series of *Ready, Steady, Cook!*.

But the first inkling that Nairn might be pursuing another culinary agenda came last week when his main course began: "First shoot your Arctic hare." Was that

the suggestion of a smile playing around his lips? I think after last night's superlative effort we can safely say it was. *Wild Harvest* turns out to be nothing to do with teaching people new recipes. Its true agenda is much more fun — torturing foodies, tormenting the Lloyd Grossman set, whose passion for the freshest and most obscure ingredients knows no bounds.

Nairn is clearly out to make their lives a misery and last night he came up with a real lulu: hand-dived scallops. "Just so wonderful, flavoured". It was inspired. All over Britain this morning, the catering classes will be signing up for scuba-diving lessons, looking forward to swapping *boeuf à la mode* recipes in the decompression chamber. Those of us who stick to being guests, on the other hand, can look forward to innocently observing: "These scallops are nice, dive for them yourself!"

The footage of Nairn doing just that was actually rather distressing. Nobody, you see, had warned me that scallops actually put up a fight. At the first sign of a hand-diver, these bi-valves go all a-flutter and they desperately try to flap their way safely. It's pathetic and utterly funny. Back on the surface all it took was an expert twist of Nairn's knife: "You can see it's still beating, it's so fresh." Umm, lovely.

But the tormenting of the *Masterchef* brigade was not over yet. The key to his roast hand-dived scallops dish (apart from his hallmark flames) was a tomato and shell-fish sauce. And the key to the sauce was "tomato water", which apparently is what you collect when you suspend five pounds of ripe tomatoes in a soaked muslin bag over a very small container, and leave them overnight. That sounds just the

REVIEW



Matthew Bond

thing for the decompression chamber.

There were more recipes in the final instalment of *Smith and Jones* (BBC1) but the one that springs immediately to mind was so disgusting that I can't bring myself to make even the most oblique reference to it. Oh, all right then — wolf! Sorry.

Like any 30-minute, sketch-based show, *Smith and Jones* has

found itself compared to *The Fast Show*, a comparison which quickly gets tied up in meaningless arguments about which came first or which is better. Caroline Aherne's "Scorchio" or Smith and Jones' hyper-inflated snare of Pan-ama? Paul Whitehouse and Charlie Higson probably do hold the fashionable high-ground at the moment, but so what? It's almost 18 years since Smith and Jones were in the same position with *Not the Nine O'Clock News*. They've been there, done it and successfully moved on — several times.

Now it's time to move on again. Not because the last series wasn't good, it was and last night's was one of the best. But it's a format that they have become too comfortable with and so have turned the ability to shock is still there, but managed that twice but the vital elements of surprise and spontaneity are not what they were.

My suggestion would be not to

compete with the young guns of *The Fast Show* generation or the vulgarity of Hale and Pace, but to take advantage of that 20-year track record and have a go at big-budget, mainstream variety, using the mix of stand-up, sketches, comic drama and guest stars that *Morecambe and Wise* and *The Two Ronnies* exploited so successfully, and nobody else has since.

The only problem is that I think I suggested this after their previous series, too, so I don't suppose they'll listen this time either.

A little earlier, Channel 4

appeared to have embarked on yet another of its regular exercises to see just how few viewers it could attract to its 9pm slot. I dare say a few more turned up when they discovered that *Hunting Bobby Oatway* was a Canadian documentary. In which case they missed an extremely well made and powerful film that had

huge parallels in this country. Oatway is a convicted paedophile, who had served ten years of a 13-year sentence for the appalling abuse of his own son and his young sisters-in-law. Now he is out on parole, but not for long, if his victims could help him.

They could — a public picket of the Toronto half-way house he was staying in and the threat from fellow parolees eventually forced him to return to prison. John Kastner's thoroughly thought-provoking film showed just how easy (and understandable) it is in such cases for justice to be subverted by a lynch-mob mentality. Paradoxically, Oatway (whose speech impediment invited some sympathy despite his crimes) was subsequently paroled again to a halfway house much closer to his victims in British Columbia. That was fine with them, they said, they'd be able to keep an eye on him. They'd be waiting.

BBC1

6.00am Business Breakfast (12670)

9.00 BBC Breakfast News (1) (18100)

9.20 Breakfast News Extra (1) (3191102)

9.30 Ready, Steady, Cook (1) (1515212)

9.50 Kinky (1) (1527380)

10.30 Gloria's Time-Off: Barbara Windsor (2004835)

10.45 News (1) (2488900)

10.50 Cricket: Fourth Test — England v Australia (1) (1881816)

10.55 Cricket: Fourth Test — England v Australia (1) (1881816)

11.00 News (1) (2488900)

1.30 Regional News (1) (4227372)

1.40 Cricket: Fourth Test — England v Australia (1) (1881816)

1.45 Cricket: Fourth Test — England v Australia (1) (1881816)

4.00 Pops (1) (2488900)

4.05 Pops (1) (2488900)

5.10 Pops (1) (2488900)

5.35 Neighbours (1) (1881816)

6.00 News (1) (2488900)

6.30 Regional News (1) (4227372)

7.00 News (1) (2488900)

7.30 Top of the Pops (1) (1881816)

8.00 Only Fools and Horses (1) (1881816)

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9.00 News (1) (2488900)

9.30 Coming to America (1) (1881816)

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BBC2

6.00am Open University: The Clinical Psychology (7763380) 6.25 Build a Better Business (7763380) 6.50 Modelling in the Long Term (6978941)

7.15 See Hear Breakfast News (1) (18100)

7.30 The Tenth Muse (1) (18100)

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HTV

6.00am GMT (4622562) 9.25 Win, Lose or Draw (1509651) 9.55 Judge Judy (4212360) 10.20 News (1) (8014477) 10.25 Regional News (1) (8013748) 10.30 Cruel Doubt (8462680)

12.00pm News (1) (8252835)

12.30 News (1) (8252835)

12.55 Designed by Emanuel (8252774) 1.25 Home and Away (1) (37304019) 1.50 Murder, She Wrote (1) (8331729) 2.49 The Tenth Muse (1) (18100)

3.20 News (1) (8252835)

3.25 Regional News (1) (1724651)

3.30 Rosie and Jim (1) (4031125) 3.40 Cartoon Time (1822749) 3.50 The Tenth Muse (1) (18100)

4.15 The Real Ghostbusters (1) (404748) 4.40 Get Wet (8253380)

5.10 A Country Practice (1435583)

5.37 HTV Crimewatch (80651)

5.40 News (1) (8252835)

6.00 Home and Away (153019)

6.25 HTV Weather (250258)

6.30 The West Tonight (1) (899)

7.00 Beedle's Hotshots (4903)

7.30 Coronation Street (1) (899)

8.00 The Bill (1) (899)

8.30 Surprise! Surprise! (1) (899)

9.00 Tarrant on TV (1) (899)

10.00 News (1) (899)

10.30 The West Tonight Update (81564)

10.40 Somebody Has to Shoot the Picture (1) (899)

11.00 The Bill (1) (899)

11.30 The Bill (1) (899)

12.00 The Bill (1) (899)

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12.55 The Bill (1) (899)

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